FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XX. FAYETTEVILLE. N. C. THURSDAY. SEPTEMBER 8, 1836. [NO. 1005.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents a square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber has just received a handsome assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE
DRY GOODS,
Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Hats, Shoes, &c. &c.

Being an entirely new Stock, selected by himself in New York. He solicits his friends and the public to give him a call, at the Store lately occupied by Norman McKinnon, South side of Person Street, two doors East of Market Square

JAS. DODD.

Fayetteville, August 26, 1836. 4tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers having opened a Retail Store on Green street, next door to Messrs John Haske & Son, take this method of informing their friends that they are now receiving and daily expecting, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Groceries, Hardware, Crockery Ware, Hats, Shoes, &c. &c.

Among the articles are the following:—
15 Tons Swedes Iron, (assorted,)
20 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugars,
50 bags Coffee,
2000 bushels Liverpool and Alum Salt,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
30 coils Rope,
20 hhds. Molasses, &c. &c.

—ALSO—
50 Bbls No. 3 MACKEREL.
All of which will be sold low for cash.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO
Green Street

Fayetteville August 31. 4tf

PRIVATE SALE,

By Thomas Sandford & Co., (Hay Street.)

JUST RECEIVED AND IN STORE,
450 BAGS Rio Coffee
50 hhds. Porto Rico Sugar.
300 bbls. do. do. do.
30 tons Swedes and English Iron.
50 Kegs Dupont's Powder,
2000 bushels Alum Salt.
15 bbls. Loaf Sugar
100 pieces Cotton Bagging.
40 Qr. Casks Wine.
50 Boxes marble Soap.

All the above Goods will be sold low at wholesale only.

August 31. 4tf

INLAND ROUTE

For Northern and Southern Travelling.

THE RICHMOND, FREDERICKSBURG and POTOMAC RAIL ROAD COMPANY, in connection with the other Rail Road and Steam Boat Companies on the route, have adopted the following Schedule, by which the daily Mail is now carried

NORTHWARD DIRECTION.
Leave Blakely, N. C. at 5 o'clock, P. M.
Arrive at Petersburg at 10 o'clock, P. M.
Leave Petersburg at 12 o'clock, A. M.
Arrive at Richmond at 4 o'clock, A. M.
Leave Richmond at 4½ o'clock, A. M.
Arrive at Washington at 6 o'clock, P. M.
Leave Washington at 2½ o'clock, A. M.
Arrive at Baltimore at 5½ o'clock, A. M.
Leave Baltimore at 6 o'clock, A. M.
Arrive at New York at 11 o'clock, P. M.

SOUTHWARD DIRECTION.
Leave New York at 4 o'clock, P. M.
Arrive at Baltimore at 3 o'clock, P. M.
Leave Baltimore at 5 o'clock, P. M
Arrive at Washington at 8 o'clock, P. M.
Leave Washington at 10 o'clock, P. M
Arrive at Richmond at 1½ o'clock, P. M.
Leave Richmond at 3 o'clock, P. M
Arrive at Petersburg at 7 o'clock, P. M.
Leave Petersburg at 1½ o'clock, A. M.
Arrive at Blakely at 7 o'clock, A. M.

The whole time required between *Blakely* and *New York*, being Northwards, 54 hours; Southwards, 57 hours. Between *New Orleans* and *New York*, Northwards, 12 days and 15 hours; Southwards, 13 days and 8 hours. Of the whole distance between Blakely and Baltimore, 126 miles is travelled upon Rail Roads, and 50 miles by Steamboat.

The Stage Travelling, which is conducted by Messrs. J. Woolfolk & Co. and Messrs. J. H. Avery & Co. in the handsomest manner, being now only 57 miles, is becoming rapidly reduced by the extension of this Rail Road.

☞ Passengers are never in danger of delay, preference being given to such as enter and continue on the line.

By arrangements which this Company is making, Passengers, with their baggage, will be conveyed to and from the Depot, without charge. On the Rail Road, a coach will be especially appropriated to Northern and Southern Travellers; and in general, the Company's Agents will adopt all measures calculated to expedite and facilitate their journey.

Carriages and Horses are safely and expeditiously transported; enabling those travelling in them with the additional use of the Potomac Steamboat and the Petersburg Rail Road, to accomplish, without fatigue to their horses, the journey between Washington and Blakely, N. C. in two days.

☞ The Mail Train leaves Richmond at 5½ o'clock, A. M.; returning, leaves the Mattapony at 1½ o'clock, A. M. The alternate Train for Passengers and Freight, leaves Richmond at 9 o'clock, A. M. and the Mattapony at 2 o'clock, P. M.

All possible care will be taken of baggage, but will be carried only at its owners' risk.

RAIL ROAD OFFICE, Richmond, August 20, 1836.

The Subscriber

OFFERS for sale that valuable PLANTATION, situated on the East side of Cape Fear river, 8 miles above Fayetteville, containing 300 acres, justly considered the most valuable tract in the County. All persons desirous of purchasing will do well to come and examine for themselves.

ALSO,

150 acres joining the above tract on the East side, fifty acres of which is cleared

And 150 acres of Pine Land on the West side of the river, immediately opposite the first named tract, suitable for a Summer Residence, being considered very healthy. About 4000 trees are prepared for getting Turpentine, from which about 100 barrels will be obtained this season.

THOMAS ASHE.

August 9, 1836. 1tf.

☞ The Wilmington Advertiser will please insert the above till forbid.

Bagging and Bale Rope.

THE SUBSCRIBER has on hand and receiving, 50 ps. Dundee Cotton Bagging, full 42 inch,
50 coils Bale Rope, and
300 lbs Bagging Twine.

ALSO,

1 box best Honey Dew Tobacco.

Orders will be promptly attended to.

WILLIAM S LATTA.

August 31, 1836. 4 6w

Robeson County, Aug. Term, 1836.

Alexander McPherson, Catharine Brown and others, *vs* Arch'd. Gilchrist, Gilbert Gilchrist in right of his wife Nancy, and others. } *Petition for Partition of Lands*

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Gilbert Gilchrist, one of the Defendants, is not an inhabitant of this State; it is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said Defendant to appear at the next Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in the town of Lumberton, on the 4th Monday of November next and plead, answer or demur, otherwise judgment will be taken ex parte as to him, and heard accordingly.

(From the Minutes)

[4 6] A. McEACHIN, *Clerk.*

FAYETTEVILLE SEMINARY
For Young Ladies.

THE Subscriber, solicited by the friends of Female Education in Fayetteville, proposes to establish in that town a

SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.

The general plan and principles of the school are exhibited in the following outline.

1. In the Preparatory Department will be taught the usual elementary studies of the English Language.

2. The Literary and Scientific Department will embrace an extended course of instruction in all the useful Branches of female education.

3. In the Ornamental Department will be taught Drawing, Painting, Construction of Maps, Needle Work, Instrumental Music, &c.

The assistance of able and accomplished female Teachers will be procured as soon as practicable.

The scholastic year, comprising ten months, will be divided into two Sessions of five months each. The first session will commence on the 2d Monday of October next

Tuition per Session payable in advance

Preparatory Department - -	$ 8 00
Literary and Scientific Department -	16 00
Instrumental Music - - -	20 00
Other Ornamental Branches - -	10 00
Contingent charge - - -	50

The course of instruction is intended to be Systematic and thorough; and so extensive as to afford to such young Ladies as may be allowed sufficient time for the purpose, the means of acquiring an Education adapted to their sex, and, at the same time, not inferior in value, to what may be gained by the other sex, in our most approved High Schools and Academies.

As the school is intended to be truly christian in its character, the claims of moral and religious education will be duly recognised, and the great principles and duties of the Christian System, carefully inculcated.

But while the improvement of the mind and of the heart is considered as of paramount importance, no effort will be wanting to recommend and produce that refinement of manners which so much enhances the female character, and never fails to impart additional attractions to intellectual and moral cultivation.

W. McPHEETERS.

August 19, 1836.

Notice

THE Subscriber as Administrator of the Estate of Susan J Curtis, dec'd, will expose to Public Sale, on Monday of September Term of Cumberland County Court, the undivided fourth part of Negro Girl Hannah and Child.

Terms, six months

OLIVER K TUTON, Adm'r

Fayetteville, August 17, 1836 2tf

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all whom it may concern, that we shall make application to the next General Assembly of this State for the emancipation of our Slave Tom, commonly known as Tom Hadley.

JAMES H. HOOPER.
JOSHUA CARMON.
SAM T. HAWLEY.
SAMPSON BOON.

Fayetteville, Aug. 24, 1836. 3-*tml.*

State of North Carolina.

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term. 1836.

Bryant Harrel & Abner Harrel *vs.* John Rushing and Mary his wife, John Harrel and others. } Petition for Partition.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John Rushing and Mary, his wife, reside beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore *Ordered* by the Court, that publication be made in the *Fayetteville Observer*, a Newspaper printed in the Town of Fayetteville, North Carolina, for the said John Rushing and Mary his wife, to be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesboro, on the 2d Monday in October next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to said Petition, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso and heard exparte.

N. D. BOGGAN, *Clerk*

THE subscriber has just received a large supply of the following articles, Fresh, genuine, and of very superior quality—

Gum Myrrh, Cayenne Pepper, Lobelia, Skunk Cabbage.

Also, TRIPPE'S CONCENTRATED SARSAPARILLA, for the cure of Scrofula, Mercurial, Siphilitic and other diseases which depend upon a scrofulous condition of the body. This article is prepared by a new process without boiling, and is warranted to contain in a concentrated form, the active principles of the soot obtained from the most approved species of smilax. Castor Oil, Varnish, &c.

T. J. JORDAN.

August 18. 2tf.

LINE OF PACKETS
TO FAYETTEVILLE.

THE schooners Caroline and Caleb Nichols, steamer Wilmington, and tow boats, will take measurement Goods at N. York and deliver them at Fayetteville, at the established rates, free of all other charges

Heavy Goods will be taken as above specified, except that they will at times, when the river is very low, be subject to storage and labor of storing, which we trust will be seldom required, as the steamer and tow boats are of the newest construction and light draught of water.

The Goods at the owner's risk, the same as in the hands of forwarding merchants. Freight payable on delivery at Fayetteville

All persons shipping Goods by the above line, will please hand a list of the Goods shipped to Messrs. Hallett & Brown so as to advise me

WILLIAM DOUGAL, Proprietor,
WILLKINGS & BELDEN, Agents,
at Fayetteville

August 18. 2tf.

Cotton in the Seed.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to purchase and will receive at his Mill in Fayetteville, Cotton in the seed, and loose unpacked [illegible] ginned Cotton, for which the highest market prices will be paid in money, or exchanged for Thread, from No 4 to 16 inclusive.

C P MALLETT.

August 15, 1836. 2tf

State of North Carolina,

DUPLIN COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1836.

William Pickett, Sen. *vs.* Admr. of Benj Padgett, dec'd. } Scire Facias *against* Heirs

IT appearing to the Court that Cray Padgett, one of the heirs, is not an inhabitant of this State, ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said Cray Padgett to appear at our next Court to be held for the County on the fourth Monday of September next, then and there to shew cause, if any he can, why the plaintiff should not have his judgment against the Lands of the Intestate or the same will be condemned for the plaintiff's use, and execution issue accordingly.

True Copy from the Minutes.

Test, JERE. PEARSALL, *C. S. C.*

State of North Carolina.

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1836.

Stacy Harrel *vs.* Bryant Harrel, Abner Harrel, John Rushing & Mary his wife, and others. } Petition for Dower

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Rushing and Mary, his wife, reside beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore, *Ordered* by the Court, that Publication be made in the *Fayetteville Observer*, a Newspaper printed in the said John Rushing and Mary, his wife, to be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesboro,' on the 2d Monday in October next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to said Petition, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso and heard exparte.

N. D. BOGGAN, *Clerk.*

Dr. PRATT & Co's
Artificial Nipples or Shields.

Washington City, Feb. 4th, 1834.

HAVING examined Dr. Pratt's newly invented Nipple Shields, and witnessed its practical application among my patients, I take great pleasure in recommending it as decidedly superior to any thing previously known. It constitutes a perfect remedy for that distressing malady sore Nipples,—a disease which so frequently afflicts nursing women.

THOMAS SEWEL, *M. D.*,
Prof. of Anatomy & Physiology, Columbian College, D. C.

COPY OF DR DEWEES' CERTIFICATE.

DR. ELIJAH PRATT—*Dear Sir:*—As I feel it a matter of much public importance to possess a means of curing the terrible sufferings from sore Nipples, I have much pleasure in being able to say, that the Shield you offer for the preventing and the cure of this malady is better adapted to the purpose than any I have heretofore seen. In the two or three instances I have known them to be used, much satisfaction has been expressed, and have no hesitation to believe, it will generally succeed. I am so well persuaded of this, at this moment, that I cannot forbear to express a wish that our city, through the various apothecaries, may be supplied with them.

I am yours, &c.

WM. P. DEWEES, *M. D.*

Philadelphia, 13th January, 1834.

The Subscribers have had an opportunity of witnessing the application of Dr. Pratt & Co's Artificial Nipples, and were much pleased with the result

This evidence in favor of the remedy, taken in connection with the annexed certificates of the justly celebrated Dr. Wm. P Dewees, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Thos. Sewel, of Washington City, leave no reason to doubt that these Nipples or Shields will seldom fail in relieving Nursing Ladies who may suffer with sore Nipples, and consequently prevent one of the most distressing afflictions of the fair sex, Rising or Abscess of the breast.

Mr. JOSEPH HOLLINGSWORTH, of this town, is Agent for Dr. Pratt & Co, and will furnish the Apparatus, with printed directions, on application at his Store on Person Street.

BENJ'N. ROBINSON,
JAMES H. DICKSON.

Fayetteville, Feb. 5th, 1836

Cheap Paper for sale at the Book Store.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving and opening his Fall and Winter supply of GOODS, consisting of a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Hardware, Glass, China and Crockery, Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, Umbrellas and Parasols.

Also, a general assortment of SADDLERY.

His terms will be liberal as to time and prices. He solicits a call from customers and those wishing to purchase.

P. S. Cotton Bagging, Iron and Rope.

WILLIAM S. LATTA.

August 11. 1 6w.

SELLING OFF
At Reduced Prices.

THE Subscribers intending to change their business in this place, would call the attention of Country Merchants and the public generally to their extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE and CUTLERY, HATS, SADDLERY, &c. &c.

Which they are now offering at reduced prices. The assortment is very general, and will be found to contain as great a variety as can be obtained in this market. The Stock has been laid in much lower than they can be purchased at this time (in consequence of the great advance in the Northern markets,) offering an opportunity to country Merchants of laying in their Fall Stock much lower than ever before offered in this market.

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, August 10, 1836. 1tf

Sugar, Coffee, &c.

20 Hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
10 tierces loaf ditto,
100 bags Rio COFFEE,
30 hhds prime MOLASSES,
15 barrels ditto.

Just received and for sale by

WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

August 17, 1836. 2tf.

SELLING OFF
AT REDUCED PRICES.

THE Subscriber, wishing to change his business during the Fall and Winter Season, in this place, would call the attention of Country Merchants and the community generally, to his assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY, Hats, Shoes and Saddlery,

Which he is now offering at REDUCED PRICES. The assortment is general and will be found to contain many very desirable Goods, calculated for this market as well as the Country generally. The Stock was laid in late in the Spring, on about as good terms in New York as any brought to this market to the size of it. In consequence of some advance in the New York market, it offers an inducement to Country Merchants and others wishing to purchase a Fall Supply.

JAMES MAHONEY.

South West Corner of Market Square.

August 18, 1836 2tf

IMPORTANT
To Physicians and Dealers in Medicines.

J. J. LING,
WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

Person Street, a few doors above Liberty Point,

IS now receiving a large and general Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, and HATTERS' MATERIALS, &c. His Stock is by far the largest that has ever been offered in this Market, and which he warrants to be genuine, and is determined to sell at the lowest possible terms. Physicians and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine his stock. Orders will be promptly attended to. Prescriptions from Physicians put up at the shortest notice.

March 24, 1835. 29-tf.

Notice.

DRS. H. & H. H. ROBINSON inform the public, that they have formed a copartnership for the practice of Medicine, and that prompt attention will we paid to calls or business at their Drug Store on Hay Street.

They are about receiving a supply of Medicines from New York, which will render their present Stock large and complete. Among them will be found the usual articles of DRUGS, DYE STUFFS, PAINTS, PERFUMERY, PATENT MEDICINES, and HATTERS' MATERIALS, which they pledge themselves to sell on as *reasonable* terms as can be bought elsewhere.

Fayetteville, July 20, 1836 98-8w.

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from Thos E. Ellis, of Wilcox County, Alabama, a negro man named SIMON, about 25 years of age, rather stout and chunky, copper colour, formerly the property of Jonathan Jessop, of Fayetteville, N. C. He is supposed to be in the neighborhood of this place, as he has been seen both in town and in the country, several times during the last two or three months. The above reward will be paid on his apprehension and delivery to the subscriber at the Jail in Fayetteville.

NEILL JOHNSON, *Jailer.*

Fayetteville, N. C. July 25. 99-tf

Tit for Tat.—A mad dog bit an old toper with a hide full of rum, in the city of New York, the other day, and lay dead drunk for several hours after it! Both animals were full of poison, and both had an unconquerable antipathy to water.

Northern Courier.

Mrs. Maeder, late Miss Clara Fisher, is about to leave for Europe, having realized during her theatrical career in this country, $250,000.

More Gold.—The ship Havre arrived at New York, has on board 310,000 francs in gold, part of the indemnity money.

POETRY.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

LINES

Addressed to the Moon, while just rising.

Rise, gentle Moon, and may thy light
Forever tranquil reign;
May it cheer me through the dreariest night,
And ease me when in pain.

A few short hours and thy course is done,
Thou'lt sink behind the wave;
Even so with man,—when his race is run
He sinks into the grave.

Thou may'st rise and shine upon the Earth,
Reflect thy light both far and near,
Even so with man—when from his birth,
He forward goes, devoid of fear.

But clouds may rise and spread afar,
Their darkest curtains in array,
Even so with man,—when there's no star
Left to cheer him on his way.

But the time will come when thou must be
Into oblivion driven;
NOT SO WITH MAN,—for he must see
His home in Hell or Heaven.

ELLEN.

Fayetteville, August 31, 1836.

All men cling to life as long as possible, and it is highly desirable that they should know the means of its preservation, for a limited period at least. In this view the following article, which adds a new and strong argument in favour of a custom most young men are apt to follow as soon as they well can, is worth a passing notice.

Effects of Marriage on the duration of Life.—Some very curious facts on this subject are stated by Dr. Casper, in a paper of his lately published at Berlin. It had been long ago vaguely asserted that bachelors were less long lived than married men.—Hufeland and Deparcieux, were of this opinion; and Voltaire observed that there were more suicides among those who had not given hostages to fortune, than among those who had. Odier, however, was the first who set on foot the inquiry with exactitude, and he found (Bibl. Britannique, 1814,) that, in the case of females, the mean duration of life, for the married woman of 25, was above 36 years; while for the unmarried it was but 30½. At 30 there was a difference of 4 years in favor of the married; and at 35, two years, and so on. It may be said, perhaps, that married females ought to be considered as *picked* lives; but, as Dr. Casper observes, this is far from being generally the case, especially in the upper and middle classes of society; it is chiefly among the lower orders, where a livelihood is procured by labor, that importance is attached to the bodily health and vigor of the female. With regard to men, we gather from Deparcieux's and the Amsterdam tables that the mortality of those from 30 to 45 years of age is 27 per cent. for the unmarried, while it is but 18 for the married; and that for the 31 bachelors who attain the age of 40, there are 78 married men. The difference becomes still more striking as age advances; at the age of 60, there are but 22 unmarried men alive for 48 married; at 70, 11 bachelors for 27 married men; and at 80 for the three bachelors who may chance to be alive, there are nine Benedicts. The same proportion very nearly holds good with respect to the female sex; 72 married women for example, attain the age of 45, while only 52 unmarried reach the same term of life. M. Casper, in conclusion, considers the point as now incontestibly settled that in both sexes marriage is conducive to longevity.—*Med. Gazette.*

FROM THE HARTFORD (CON.) REVIEW, AUGUST 6.

EFFECTS OF RUM.

On Monday evening last, while the Rev. Mr. Hunt was in the act of delivering a lecture on Temperance at the City Hall, an object in human shape, and wearing the drunkard's livery, entered the Hall—marched directly up the broad aisle in front of the speaker, and flourishing a letter which he had in his hand, and delivering it to Mr. H. remarked, that he wished him to read it to the audience. At first the request was declined, but finally the vagabond induced Mr. H. to attempt it, upon which, from its low and scurrilous character, the audience, which was large and respectable, commenced hissing the intruder. Several gentlemen at this crisis interfered, contrary to the will of Mr. H. who remarked that he thought it best to let him alone, that he was a living subject—a tangible illustration of the effects of rum, and more striking than any he could portray. After beckoning to his associates, who lingered in the rear of the assembly, to *come on*, and seeing the tide of resentment and indignation setting seriously against him, he left the room, when Mr. H. proceeded and finished his address.

This brings to our mind a circumstance of a similar nature, which happened in this State a few years ago. The Rev. Dr. Ely was preaching at a protracted meeting, we think in Chambersburgh. It was a week day, the third of the meeting, near the close of the afternoon service. A drunken fellow staggered into the broad aisle, and made up to the foot of the pulpit, at a small desk where the Doctor was preaching. On observing the intrusion, the Speaker paused in his exhortation, and addressed the offender, "My erring friend," he said, "you are in a wrong condition, and a sacred place. Why do you interrupt public worship in this unseemly way?"

"I am not in a worse condition," answered the sot, prolonging the conversation, "than many here among your church going people. There's ——, ——, and ——, and ——," said he, pointing round the house, —"they all take a little comfort in my line now and then." He was proceeding to enlarge, when the Preacher observed—

"Never mind, my friend. If what you say be true it gives *you* no excuse. I now offer you a proposition. The terrors of the Divine law will not alarm you—nothing can move you. I will give you *fifty dollars* from this desk if you will henceforth discontinue drinking.

"Bless your soul," continued the Inebriate, winking at the man of God, with a maudlin eye—"that's a poor bribe—*I would not for a hundred!*"

The fellow then turned on his heel, and went his way, leaving the audience and the speaker astonished at his effrontery.

Philad. Gazette.

Horrible Murder.—One of the most shocking murders, which it has ever been our lot to record, was perpetrated in this City on Monday last. James Terry, a Shoe-maker by trade, formerly of very industrious and sober habits, but for some time back subject to fits of excessive intoxication, murdered his wife at mid-day, in a most brutal manner. She was sitting in a room with an infant in her arms, in the presence of her husband, sister and neice, when the former suddenly rose up, seized the corner post of a bedstead and gave her a most violent blow. She made an effort to fly, but he pursued and, repeating his blows, finished his bloody work. He then attempted to overtake the other females, who immediately fled on witnessing his murderous designs, but fortunately they eluded his grasp, or we might have to add to the number of his victims. Terry was arrested on the spot, and is now in jail to answer the charge. Three children are left to feel the loss of both their natural protectors, at the same moment, though they are too young, to experience the extent of their affliction in all its horrors.

At the time of the murder, Terry was not in liquor, but was most probably suffering from a derangement of mind caused by the excessive use of it. He had been in a protracted frolic, but for two days had drank nothing, and is said to have been laboring under what the Physicians call *delirium tremens.*—*Raleigh Register.*

Murderer arrested.—About twelve months since, John Whitaker was killed in this City by Merrill and Levi Miller. The former was arrested, tried, convicted, and is now under sentence of death in the Jail of this City—the latter made his escape. A month or two since, the Executive of the State issued a Proclamation offering a reward for his apprehension. On Tuesday last, Constable Murray received an intimation that he was concealed in the house of a female relative in the suburbs of the City. He immediately repaired, with his assistants, to the house, rushed up stairs, discovered the object of his search, and secured him before he could make any resistance, had he intended it. He is now in the same dungeon with his father, and will probably be tried at the next Court!—*Ral. Reg.*

Incessant Scolding.—As children should very seldom be corrected by blows; so, I think, frequent and especially passionate chiding, of almost as ill consequence. It lessens the authority of the parents, and the respect of the child: for I bid you still remember, they distinguish early betwixt passion and reason; and as they cannot but have a reverence for what comes from the latter, so they quickly grow into a contempt of the former; or if it causes a present terror, yet it soon wears off; and natural inclination will soon learn to slight such scare-crows, which make a noise, but are not animated by reason. Children being so restrained by the parents only in vicious, (which, in their tender years, are only a few) things, a look or nod only ought to correct them, when they do amiss; or, if words are sometimes to be used, they ought to be grave, kind and sober, representing the ill, or unbecommingness of the faults, rather than a hasty rating of the child for it, which makes him not sufficiently distinguish whether your dislike be not more directed to him than his fault. Passionate chiding usually carries rough and ill language with it, which has this further ill effect, that it teaches and justifies it in children: and the names that their parents or preceptors give them, they will not be ashamed or backward to bestow on others, having so good authority for the use of them.

The Baltimore Riots.—The Commissioners appointed under the act "to provide indemnity to the sufferers by certain riots in the city of Baltimore," have made a return to the Treasurer of the Western Shore of the "estimate of the value and damages," and awarded as follows:

To Reverdy Johnson, - -	$40,632 50
Jno. B Morris and Lydia Hollingsworth, - - - -	16,825 92
Evan T. Ellicott, - - -	4,747 55
Eleanor Bond, - - -	1,043 44
John Glenn, - - -	37,270 65
Elizabeth Patterson, - -	400 00
J J Audubon, - - -	120 00
Ebenezer L. Finley, - -	912 76
Total,	$102,552 82

A Salute of 20 Guns was fired on the night of the 23d inst. by the citizens of Charlotte, in this State, in honor of our recent Wing Victory.

IMPORTANT JUDICIAL DECISION.

We subjoin, from the Boston Mercantile Journal, an abstract of the decision of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, in the case of the young female which we have heretofore noticed. Every Southerner will hear of this decision with feelings of unmingled indignation and surprise. No gentleman can hereafter travel into Massachusetts, accompanied by his negro servant, without running the risk of having his property taken out of his possession, without the possibility of redress, unless this decision be reversed by a higher tribunal. The Constitution of the United States has provided for the restoration of slaves fleeing from one State into another; but the decision of Chief Justice Shaw virtually annuls this security, if, forsooth, the slave accompanying his master *only begins to flee* after he has crossed the line of Massachusetts.

Baltimore Patriot.

The Slave Case.—The slave case, some account of which we gave last week, was continued yesterday before the Supreme Court, all the Judges being present. The case was argued by the Counsel for the respective parties with great eloquence and skill, by C. P. & B. R. Curtis, for Mr. Ayes, the gentleman in whose possession the little girl now is, and against whom the writ of *habeas corpus* was issued; and by Rufus Choate and Ellis Gray Loring for the applicants for the discharge of the slave.

Chief Justice Shaw delivered this morning the opinion of the full court, on the rights of slave owners bringing slaves into Massachusetts, which will be considered of extraordinary importance. The Chief Justice remarked that a more elaborate opinion of the court would hereafter be drawn up, but that at present he would state the result which had been arrived at, and the general reasoning which had led to it. The case was one of high interest, and had been fully and most ably argued by counsel. The impression of the court and bar had long been that a slave coming here by the consent of the master is thereby virtually emancipated, because there is no law by which he can be compelled to leave this State, and while here, as he owes allegiance, he must receive protection. The question was not before the court, and need not here be settled, whether a slave coming here by his master's consent, and afterwards returning to a slave country, would fall back into slavery. The court were clearly of opinion that the long-settled impression referred to was sound.

The law of England and the law of Massachusetts were analogous. By both, slavery has been recognized as the local law of countries which have chosen to tolerate it. Slavery is against justice and natural right, but other States and countries have a legal right to fix the condition of their own subjects, and must reconcile their acts with their own consciences, in their own way. Slavery cannot, therefore, be now considered against the law of nations; but being against the policy and settled law of Massachusetts, we here regard it not as a matter of general law, so as to let in the principles of comity in the case of foreigners coming here with slaves, but only as a local law, which we respect with certain limits, and to a certain extent. The Judge went into a very able, though brief, analysis of the adjudging cases on the subject of slave property, and showed that the doctrines now held were substantially in accordance with those cases.

The Judge then stated that, prior to the adoption of the Federal Constitution, it became the universal and settled policy of this State that slavery was contrary to natural right, and was unlawful. The adoption of the Constitution only varied this principle, so far as it made expression for the case of runaway slaves, &c. Where there is a general prohibition and particular exemption, the latter is against natural right. The article of the Constitution relating to fugitives might have been useful, and we cannot now object to it; but that article must be construed according to the plain and natural import of its terms. It must receive a strict construction, and does not apply to cases where slaves are voluntarily brought here by their masters.

The Judge stated that the child must be discharged from the custody of the present claimant, and consigned for safe keeping, at present, to the petitioner's counsel. It was intimated that this case was not to be understood to decide the case of a master who is bringing his slave through this State by virtue of a warrant issuing under the Act of Congress respecting runaway slaves, nor to a necessary transitus from one slave State to another, through a free State, where there was no unnecessary delay. The latter case could hardly happen in this State, and neither were before the court, so as to make necessary any expression of opinion on them.

Upon the above decision the Boston Daily Advertiser makes the following remarks:

"It will be perceived that the Court have decided that the slave having been brought by its master's consent to this State, becomes free, slavery being against the policy and settled law of the State; and that the provision of the Constitution and law of the United States, in relation to fugitives, does not apply to a case in which they come with the master's consent. In some of the States there is, we believe, legislative provision for cases of this sort, and it would seem that some such provision is necessary in this State, unless we would prohibit citizens of the slaveholding States from travelling in this State with their families, and unless we would permit such of them as wish to emancipate their slaves to throw them, at their pleasure, upon the People of this State. Both these evils require to be guarded against, and the remedy lies not with the courts, but with the Legislature."

FROM THE RALEIGH STAR.

Gen. Jackson's visit to Tennessee.—It affords us no pleasure to find fault with the President. He is shortly to retire from the station which he fills, and we had hoped, that nothing would transpire before the arrival of that period, which duty to the public would require us to animadvert upon. If we could not praise, we were sincerely desirous that no act of such a flagrant nature as demanded strnog censure might have been done.

It must be a source of real regret of profound mortification to all true friends of Gen. Jackson, to all who are not using his name for the disreputable purpose of palming the New York Intriguer upon the country, to see him descending from his exalted station into the arena of party politics. He was bound by the most solemn pledges made for him by his party before his election, and recognised and adopted by him in his Inaugural Address, to keep the patronage of the government,—to keep Executive official influence from any interference with the free exercise of the elective franchise. Yet in reckless disregard of his plighted word, of decency, propriety, and consistency, if the Tennessee papers are to be credited, he has been engaged personally in electioneering for Martin Van Buren and in denouncing Judge White, Mr Peyton and others. We have seen it stated, that in his arrogance, which more resembles the presumption of a despotic monarch than a republican Magistrate, he has threatened to make Judge White's name "as odious as that of Aaron Burr." And for what is this? What is Judge White's crime that he is thus pursued by the President of the United States and the tribe of vile sycophants, that have gathered around him that they may feed on the plunder of the public?—That he yielded to the wishes of the people and permitted his name to be run as a candidate for the Presidency; that he did not, in the discharge of his duties as a Senator of the United States, consult the President rather than the constitution of his country.

These are the "high crimes, wherewith he stands charged,' and for which he is to be rendered as "odious as Aaron Burr." In Gen. Jackson's cravings to make every thing succumb to his will, the fact that Judge White had been his earliest and best friend, one who in his refusal of the highest offices when pressed upon him by the President, showed his disinterestedness in that friendship, was insufficient to shield him from denunciation. It was insufficient that he had vindicated his character and advocated his pretensions, when the present favorite, whose glory is filled by *serving* under such a chief, was in the ranks of his greatest contemners and bitterest revilers. He must not dare when called upon by his fellow citizens to aspire to the honors of his country, without Gen Jackson's permission. He must stand out of the way of the favorite.

The course of the President cannot fail to awaken the serious reflection of all who wish to preserve our institutions. This direct, thus unprecedented and dangerous interference with popular rights—this attempt to dictate a successor, which no constitutional monarch in Europe would dare attempt against the fundamental laws—this conversion (whether intentional or not) of our government to a monarchy, must be resisted, must be rebuked, must be put down signally and forever. Is it not enough that the people have elected Gen. Jackson to the highest office? Have they not paid him to the full the debt of gratitude, which for his services they owe? Must they permit him to designate his successor, renounce their privileges as freemen, and degrade themselves into his abject vassals and slaves to satisfy his appetite for power, and his impatience of any opposition to his will?

If there were no other objection to Van Buren, the dangers of such a precedent ought to determine every citizen jealous of his rights and liberties instantly to reject him. It is a shame and disgrace to our country that any man having any pretensions to the chief Magistracy or aspiring to it, should seek that station exclusively on the ground of his devotion to the present incumbent: that instead of pointing us to his qualifications, to his public services, to his principles, the main staff on which reliance is placed, is that the President prefers him What if he does prefer him? Are we to be told that we have not discernment enough, that we are so stupid that, to an enlightened exercise of our constitutional privileges, the kind intervention of Gen. Jackson or any other man is essential?

It is an insult to the American people, and should be indignantly frowned upon by every man who knows his rights and has the courage to maintain them

It would seem that the people will soon be incapable of doing any thing in the way of self government, without the instrumentality of self constituted advisers. They will shortly be unable to elect a constable or a member of the Assembly without a caucus to nominate a republican candidate. It is but a little more than twelve months ago since the great steam caucus met to enlighten the public mind. These friends of the democracy, pitying their ignorance, and thinking doubtless it would save the *dear people* a great deal of trouble, informed them in their kindness that Van Buren was "a marvellous proper man" This authority being rather apocryphal, and the caucus beginning to stink in the nostrils of the people, the President endorses for him. If this thing goes on, it is easy to see what will be the end of it. Power, in the nature of things, is constantly stealing from the many to the few, and if the people lend themselves to this bold interference with their privileges, they will soon be stripped of them altogether.

We very much mistake the character and temper of the brave and intelligent citizens of Tennessee, if Gen. Jackson's effort to prostrate Judge White does not recoil on himself. He has once already signally failed in his unauthorised attempt to defeat Judge White's re-election as a Senator. He will fail again For if Tennessee, after bringing the Judge out, should like "a whipt hound" crouch at the President's feet, and abandon him, she will merit and receive the scorn of the Union. We have no fears of such a result. It is a remarkable fact that Tennessee, Pennsylvania and North Carolina, the first and firmest Jackson states in the Union, are the first to prove their honesty, disinterestedness, and independence by resisting Executive dictation, and scouting the pretensions of the sycophantic favorite.

"Who conquers me shall find a stubborn foe."

It appears impossible for the Van Buren organs, in different parts of the country, to harmonize in their reasons for the signal defeat of Gov Spaight. A ludicrous confusion is apt to follow defeat. One attributes it to the inactivity of the Vanites; a second to misrepresentations against "the party" candidate; a third to the advocates of Nullification and the patronage of the United States Bank; and other solace themselves with the reflection that the election turned entirely on considerations of State policy, the zeal of Gen. Dudley for Internal Improvements, which made him popular in the West. Go on, gentlemen; perhaps by November you may prove yourselves *good guessers!*

Raleigh Star.

Why may the Van Buren party be said to be like dead fish?

Because they are *lying* about the *Banks*.

We copy from the Baltimore American of the 23d inst. the following sensible and well-written article, on a subject that deserves the attention of every individual who wishes well to the interests of the People.

Times.

The attention of every one must have been drawn to the fact that a spirit of misrule and insubordination is abroad over the land. The outbreakings of popular tumult in every direction are such as to make the heart of the patriot sick. The whole body politic seems to be labouring under a feverishness and distemperature, attended by delirium, which, if not checked, must lead to the most deplorable consequences. The wholesome self-control and respect for each other's rights—the deep veneration for, and ready obedience to, the laws of the land, which, until within a few years, elicited the admiration and commanded the respect of foreign nations, causing them to remark that in America the arm of power was seen nowhere, but felt every where—have disappeared, and in their stead have sprung up a spirit of violence, insubordination to the constituted authorities, and a licentious rejection of all wholesome restraints. Painful as the confession is, and revolting to our national self-esteem, we must admit that such a state of things furnishes no flattering commentary on the theory of self-government, which has heretofore been our pride and boast.

What lover of his country can behold the excitements that disgrace it, from one end to the other, and not feel shame at these repetitions of lawless violence? How can Americans talk of the beautiful system of their Government, of the great moral spectacle of a nation governed alone by the restraints it puts upon itself, when every day's experience goes to prove the utter futility of such doctrines, and that, however plausible they may appear in theory, they are, so far at least as our later experience proves, totally incapable of being reduced to permanent practice? There was a time when implicit obedience to the laws, and ready compliance with their requisitions, constituted the most prominent feature in the national character, and formed the proudest boast of the American People—when the slightest attempt to resist the constituted authorities would have met with universal indignation, and when those whom the People had clothed with power were respected and sustained as the representatives of their dignity. How lamentably things are changed, let the acts of ferocious violence, which disgrace every portion of the country, demonstrate. The officers of justice insulted and resisted, the decisions of the most respectable judicial tribunals set at defiance, and the grossest outrages on the rights of persons and property perpetrated in the face of day, as it would seem, without any power of prevention on the part of the more orderly portion of society. Did these things come to pass in countries where the many are trampled on by the few, where privileged order and aristocratic distinctions are ranged on the one hand, and the rights of the insulted and oppressed people on the other, there might be found, at all events, a plausible apology for such exhibitions of feeling; for there the contest is between right and might—between the oppressed and the oppressor—between the wronged and the wrong-doer.

But here the case is totally different. Who, we would ask, are the law-makers? The people, through the agents appointed by their suffrages Who are the law-breakers? A portion of that very people, becoming untrue to themselves, and trampling under foot their own solemn enactments. That these evils exist to a fearful extent, are daily increasing, and must, if not corrected, inevitably bring ruin upon our country, will not, we presume, be denied. The first question, therefore, which arises is, whence do they originate? The second, how are they to be remedied? To the first of those questions our answer is, that the origin of all the mischief is to be found in a latitudinarian notion which, within a few years past, has obtained favor to no small extent—that the people have a right to exercise a discretion in paying obedience to the laws, and to resist those laws when, in their opinion, incompatible with their interests. In the first place, we deny that, inasmuch as the Legislatures of the several States are supposed to be constituted of the representatives of a majority of the voters of those States, any number less than a majority has a right to annul, or in any manner to contravene, the laws passed by those Legislatures. The People having appointed their agents for a specific time, in the manner designated by solemn instruments which constitute them communities, that agency cannot be superseded except in the manner specified in those instruments. Nor can we admit that even a numerical majority is competent, under the social compact, to amend, alter, or repeal any law, except in the way pointed out by the compact, which may have been adopted by them either in primary assemblies, or in conventions duly organized.

We maintain, as a principle indispensible to the preservation of peace, social order, and sound government, that all persons are bound by a law until it shall have been repealed by the same power by which it has been enacted, or pronounced unconstitutional, and therefore, in fact, no law, by the tribunal or tribunals whose duty it may be to decide upon its constitutionality. We recognise no right in individuals to pass upon a law when, by their deliberate action, they have transferred to others, for the time being, all power in the premises. No matter how inexpedient, or how pressive, if you please, an enactment may be which has gone through the formula necessary to give it the character of a law of the land, there is but one way by which the People can correct it, and that is through the ballot-boxes, by a majority of legal votes cast in favor of such servants as may represent their wishes in the matter. From this strict rule we admit of no deviation in any case whatever, the right of resistance to oppression being in this country a solecism, inasmuch as any legislative proceeding must be effected by those who represent a majority of the whole People, to the decision of which majority the minority have solemnly bound themselves to submit.

To the second question, of "how is the evil to be remedied?" we answer promptly, that it can only be done by a firm unyielding adherence to the principle above laid down. Let the friends of order and good government throughout the land unite cordially in maintaining and enforcing the supremacy of the laws. Let them lay aside all minor considerations, all party distinctions, and join in the firm resolution that the laws shall govern. Let them show to the wicked, and those who may be gulled and misled by them into acts of violence and breaches of the public peace, that no pretext, however plausible, will be received as a justification of a breach of the rule of conduct laid down by the sovereign People, through their agents duly appointed; that any attempt to prostrate the barrier of our civil rights will be punished, and that offenders against the majesty of the People's will will be visited with scorn and with reprobation by the lovers of order. Thus, and thus only, will the American People be able to vindicate their rights against the attacks of lawless passion and ruffian violence. In this matter there can be no party save the party of order, composed of the lovers of genuine liberty throughout the land; that liberty which protects the weakest in the enjoyment of their rights, and which makes the poorest peasant in his cottage, or the weakest female in her loneliness, as safe from harm beneath the shadow of the arm of the People's power, as if they were defended by regiments of paid soldiery, or surrounded by frowning fortresses.

We have been led into the above train of reflection by the late occurrences at Boston, Wheeling, New Orleans, and other places, where attempts have been made, in some instances successfully, to frustrate the regular operation of the law of the land, in cases where the guilt of the parties was manifest and admitted, and going to prove that lawless violence is disposed to assert its way and trample down our holiest and most cherished institutions. Against such daring encroachments on the well-being of society, nothing but a prompt and energetic movement in aid of the laws can secure our beloved country.

"RICHARD'S HIMSELF AGAIN."

Shakspeare.

The most inveterate doubter is ere this, we suspect, thoroughly convinced that the people have given Richard Dobbs Spaight, the present incumbent of the Executive Chair, a letter of dismission. We rejoice at this, not that we dislike the Governor personally, nor because he is not a very worthy man, but simply because it affords positive evidence that the people have intelligence enough to perceive the dangerous consequences of that system, which would be established and perpetuated by the election of Martin Van Buren.

It is ridiculous for the supporters of Governor Spaight to say now, that they had no hopes of his election. *They confidently calculated on it.* Indeed, it would be a curious sort of statistics to estimate the great saving of ink and paper which has been effected by Gen. Dudley's election. How many letters are unwritten which would, otherwise, have been scattered to the four corners of the Union? How much "remains unsung," which, had Governor Spaight succeeded, would have been chaunted from Dan to Beersheba? The "Standard" would have given the watchword, and the Globe, Richmond Enquirer, Petersburg Constellation, *et id omne genus*, would have joined in the chorus of joy and triumph that North Carolina had been whipped into the traces. But thank an honest and independent people, this cannot now be said, and far distant be the day when such an assertion can be made in reference to the old North State.

Raleigh Register.

"We can assure our readers residing in other States, that no apprehension need be entertained by them concerning the result of the approaching elections in North Carolina. The State is sound, and will most certainly give *triumphant majorities to Spaight and Van Buren*, the assertions of the federal Whig papers to the contrary notwithstanding. We are not accustomed to hold out illusive hopes to our political friends; and we therefore make the above assertions with the utmost confidence in their truth."

The above prediction was made by the *Newbern Sentinel*, but a few weeks ago, and yet the leaders of the party say they never hoped to elect Spaight. It is a notorious fact, that Spaight's vote was greatly increased by the exertions of his friends at the different election precincts throughout the State, in this way: The strongest Van Buren counties voted a week or so in advance of the other counties, and gave Spaight a considerable majority. This majority was paraded at the Polls, and the People were informed that Spaight was so far ahead, that Dudley never could reach him, and it was therefore useless to throw away votes on the latter. Those who know how natural and strong is the propensity to ride the winning horse, can easily imagine the effect which such a *ruse* as this must have had on the result. But in November next, gentlemen, each county votes *on the same day*, and we will deprive you of the advantages of a FALSE START.—*Ral. Register.*

The gentleman who handed us the subjoined copy of an advertisement found on board the steamer Mountaineer, plying on Lake George, assured us of its accuracy in word and letter. It is among the rarest original orthographical curiosities we have ever seen. The writer said he had been twenty years endeavoring to spell according to usage, but finding it impossible to attain any decent proficiency, he had adopted the plan of spelling by sound, and thought it decidedly the easiest and best.—*Balt. Gaz.*

Sicks Rattill Snaix and a Mud Turkel fur Syte or Sayle.

The Snaix that was oaned buy the subskrybours is now younighted intoo wun carryvan, and may bee sean for thee youshuall pryce of sickspunts a syte fur gentelmun and wiming; and childring haf pryce for admittuns. Awl them snaix was kecht on tung mownting and are now livin alive in a bocks with the mud turkel without nothin to eit and have ganed younanymous applaus to a man.

Thoes sed snaix wil be sould hull-sayle or retail tu sewt the cumpany.

P. S Pleese tu lett thee advurtysement stan whare it tis.

Enigmas.—What great thing has Martin Van Buren ever done for the South?—*Nat. Cour.*

This is considerable of an enigma, to be sure; great or small, what has Martin Van Buren ever done for the North?—*Buffalo Jour.*

We, too, can match both What good did Martin Van Buren ever do for the West?

Cincinnati Gazette

Being unable to answer, we give them all up, and in turn offer other enigmas which must match all three. What has Martin Van Buren ever done for the East. What has he ever done for the Centre? What has he ever done for the country?

N Y Express.

We say, Nothing—*nothing*—NOTHING—NOTHING—good or great.

Worth Remembering.—It is stated in the Cultivator, that fruits, such as grapes, plums, &c. can be kept good and fresh for months after they have been gathered, by the following simple process, viz: "to alternate them in layers with cotton batting, in clean stone jars, and place them in a chamber secure from the frost," Mr. Morey of Union Village, N. Y. and two or three of his neighbors laid down grapes in this manner last fall, "and they enjoyed the luxury of fresh, fine fruit through the winter, until the early part of March."

FROM THE NEW YORK EXPRESS.

THE WHIG VICTORIES.

TO ARMS! TO ARMS! should now be the cry of the Whigs. Our banner is floating triumphantly in Kentucky. North Carolina is redeemed. Indiana has routed the office-holders in a greater than a San Jacinto victory. The enemy is trembling in every nook and corner of our broad-spread land, and if we push onward as we are going—if we but improve our victories, we will drive the adversary from every State in the Union. What is Van Buren sure of, tell us if you can, but the domain of Gov. Hill? In Maine even, that has been set down as one of his States, the day is to be contested, and be the result as it may, it will show this one fact, that the Lieutenant of "the hero of New Orleans," is not the hero himself.

Shame, shame, we have always cried out upon those who folded up their arms, and fell down in despair. North Carolina, that the Albany Argus not a week ago set down as one of Van Buren's strongest States, now cries "shame," and Indiana and Kentucky roll back the cry from across the Alleghanies in a voice of thunder. The fact is, Van Buren cannot get the vote of a single slave-holding State. He would not even stand a chance in Virginia, if our party were united to a man upon a single candidate. Col. Johnson, the nominee of the Baltimore Convention, has already been dropped as a burthen too heavy for a Virginian's back. The South, the whole South, not only dislike, but despise Van Buren. They contemn the Northern man who will truckle as he has done for their votes. True, he receives an apparent support, but it is not support for *him*; it is the support of his popular friends whom he has cajoled into his ranks.—But even Spaight in North Carolina has been dragged down by his name. New land, *his* member of Congress, has been routed by an overwhelming vote. Van Buren is not Jackson, it is now clearly seen. The rough old soldier is not the *petit maitre* of the courtly saloon. The man who has risked his life in many a war, is not the man who has managed the cabal at Albany, and corrupted the political character of this whole country.

We ask you, gentlemen office holders, now to tell us what you expect. Where are you sure of a State, unless it be New Hampshire and Maine? Not a week ago you claimed North Carolina as you now claim Pennsylvania and Ohio, and as you have been disappointed there, so you will be disappointed here. The whole South will disappoint you, because the South will not support such a *Northern man*. Ohio will disappoint you, because Harrison's name is as strong there as Jackson's was in 1828. Illinois even, you cannot get, if Harrison is there brought into the field. Pennsylvania you *pretend* to be sure of, though you tremble at the very sound of the name, and you keep up your pretensions in spite of Ritner's success, in spite of the mighty popularity of Harrison, who is uniting the people as Jackson did when Adams was in the field,—in spite of the war in your own camp, and in spite of defections visible all over the State.

But admit Van Buren's triumph, if you please. How long do you expect to sustain such a man in the Presidential chair? The road of the Adamses he will be made to walk over in a single year.—Going by promises as he does, what has he to promise with all his offices filled?—Who will submit to his delays as hundreds of office seekers have to his *chief?* What character, what popularity can he bring to the White House, where no man can stay but a single term, unless he carry there with him a powerful and a glorious name. Certain indeed it is, that if Mr. Van Buren could be elected, he could not sustain himself a single term.

The signs of the times are ominous indeed for the office holders. The finger of their destiny is pointed at them in every election that happens. True, our victories are not all as brilliant as that which Wellington won over that great gamester in kingdoms on the rolling field of Waterloo. We ask for no such victories as that. We seek only to know that the tide is turned. Waterloo is not yet approached. Martin Van Buren, the great political gamester of the day, has cunningly played his cards, and by hook or by crook, has been successful to the present time, but in the November elections he will find *his* Waterloo. His sun is setting, His day is nearly over. The people are tired of him and his tricks.

The Evening Post of yesterday is right then in supposing that these Whig victories will arouse us to arms.—Even if they had not come in to cheer and to gladden our hearts, we were daily witnessing enough at home to animate us. We see that Martin Van Buren has no favor with that mighty multitude of the Loco Focos, whose honest but exaggerated notions of reform are far better than the corrupt and corrupting system at Albany. We know that with the honorable and high minded, the intelligent and the good, there can be no affection for a candidate whose whole life has been that of the pettiest intrigue, who never got above the grovelling pathway of the lowest politician, who never dared one great measure, or soared one step higher than to disgracefully proclaim his own dishonor, in these memorable words:—"IT IS GLORY ENOUGH TO BE SERVE UNDER SUCH A CHIEF."

AWAKE, then, we cry—we wish we could speak with a trumpet tongue—AWAKE! Victory is within our grasp, and it but awaits our coming. Let us organize and act. Let us make the Regency tremble in its very citadel at Albany. Let us bring the mighty catapulta of public opinion to batter down its walls. Merchants—why sleep ye? is it to pay the interest of ten and twenty and thirty per cent to the usurers at Albany? Is it to keep the currency deranged, and the money market severely pressed as it is? Elect Martin Van Buren, and what relief is to come, what change, what hope? Mechanics, Farmers! An oligarchy at Albany now demands your help. Gen. Jackson is off the field, and a courtier has made himself his *pet*, and this courtier will be Jackson's *heir* at law in the Presidency. What have you to gain in such an ignoble victory, even if you helped to win it, and it *could* be won. To arms, to arms, then—we repeat the cry.—Let there be no more doubt, no more hesitancy, no more of these shameful cries of despair.

MACON, (Ga.) August 26.

The Rev. *John Howard*, of the Methodist Episcopal Church departed this life on Monday last. Mr. Howard had long been engaged in the Gospel Ministry, and stood high as a man of talents and a powerful preacher. His death will be an irreparable loss to the Church and the community at large.

On the 23d, a bale of Upland Cotton was sought to Augusta from the plantation of George L. Twiggs, and sold at 21¼ cents; also, a bale of Sea Island Cotton, which sold at 30 cents.

Hanging on.—The Quebec Journal says:—"Mr. Van Buren has been holding on to Gen. Jackson's COAT TAIL eight years past, and has persuaded the old General to let him have it after *he* has done with it. But will the people fall down and worship the OLD coat when it is on the shoulders of the *little* man.

The Public Money.—By the annexed notice from the Treasury, it appears that the amount of money in the Treasury "subject to draft," together with "the amount standing to the credit of public officers"—that is, subject to *their* draft, instead of the Treasurer's—is more than *forty-two and a half millions of dollars!* The surplus on the 1st January next (when the distribution among the States takes effect) will exceed the most sanguine of all rational calculations; while every successive account of the increase of the surplus affords fresh reason for congratulation on the success of the Whigs and their patriotic allies in procuring the passage, at the last session of Congress, of the Deposite and distribution Act:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
SEPTEMBER 1, 1836.

In conformity with the resolution the Senate passed 1st July, 1836, directing that "during the ensuing recess of Congress, the Secretary of the Treasury cause to be published, at the commencement of each month, a statement of the amount of money in the Treasury subject to draft, and also the amount standing to the credit of disbursing officers," the undersigned hereby gives public notice that "the amount of money in the Treasury, subject to draft," as shown by the running account of the Treasurer, reported to this Department on the 31st ultimo, was $37,817, 996 39, and "the amount standing to the credit of disbursing officers" as shown by the latest returns received, was $1 926 55.

LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Official Decorum.—The Official paper of the Government commences its leading article of yesterday thus:

"Mr. Calhoun, who never told the truth when falsehood would serve his turn."

When we consider who and what has been this Mr. Calhoun, who is, from the very portals of the palace, thus branded—a man twice elected the second officer of the Republic—who has presided over the Senate of the U. S. eight years, and is yet one of its most distinguished members.—who has been ever honored by his own State—and who, whatever differences may have existed in regard to his political opinions; has ever been respected for his personal virtues—when we look at the individual thus assailed, and then consider the source from which such gross an insult emanates, it affords a striking proof of the deteriorated condition of the public taste, which can receive with favor and approbation such an outrage on decency.—*National Intelligencer.*

The National Gazette tells the following anecdote:

Mr. Van Buren said to a lady, that the President was the greatest man that ever appeared in this country or in any other, in any age of the world The lady said, I shall tell the President what you think of him. "Do not, I pray you," said Mr. Van Buren, for the President cannot bear to hear of his own praise." The lady, however, thought otherwise, and made the communication. The President, striking his hands together with passionate emotion—"Ah!" said he, "*Van Buren* LOVES me!"

Too—too seducing Van! As Mrs. Hardcastle says of her darling Tony, "He would beguile the bird from the tree!!"

If the abolitionists, instead of agitating the country with their mischievous assumptions, and worse than vain abstractions, would employ their efforts in assisting to remove all the free and emancipated Negroes to the land which Nature has made their peculiar home, and which is their most suitable asylum, they would contribute at once to a work of practical philanthrophy and public utility. The only effect of their present misguided efforts is to do harm to the Negro, mischief to society and good to nobody.—*National Intelligencer.*

According to Detroit papers, that city has been literally overrun with visiters during the present season. The registers of the public houses, says the Free Press, have more than fifty thousand names recorded, and the landlords all say that not more than half of them who stop register their names. In addition to this all the private boarding houses are filled to overflowing.

Death of Archbishop Cheverus.—Archbishop Cheverus, whose character must be well known from his long residence in the United States, died at Bordeaux. The fact was considered sufficiently important to be transmitted by telegraph. Within these few months he was raised by the Pope to the dignity of a Cardinal. The duties of which he died he caught in the performance of the Te Deum on the occasion of the thanksgiving appointed for the preservation of the King's life from the attempt of Alibeau. It was in the city of Boston that he was first invested with the Episcopal functions, and although created a peer and archbishop by Charles X. he was one of the first to adhere to the principles of the Revolution, in spite of the law which deprived him of his legislative functions.

National Intelligencer.

Legislation.—The following is an excellent illustration of the complexity and absurdity of much of our legislation, which is, in other words, the art of multiplying useless and ridiculous acts, and amendments to acts, and acts explanatory of the amendments to acts, upon every possible subject; thus making our statute book, which should be concise and clear, a subject of mystification to the People, and a source of revenue to its ten thousand interpreters:

An act for lighting the streets of the town of New Dublin.—Be it enacted by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the town of New Dublin, That every person going out at night shall carry a lantern.

An act to amend an act, &c.—Whereas, the persons complying with the provisions of said act have understood it too literally, carrying only a lantern, Be it further enacted, That said lantern shall contain a candle.

An act further to amend an act, &c.—Be it further enacted, That said candle shall be lighted.

Mr. Clay being unable to attend the late Whig Festival at Cincinnati, sent the following toast:

"The distribution of the Surplus Revenue: The brightest ray of light during seven years of political darkness."

THE SEMINOLE WAR.

FROM MICANOPY.

An express arrived in town on Monday last from Micanopy, bringing intelligence of a battle at Fort Drane, which took place there on the morning of the 20th.—The following particulars have been politely furnished us by an officer of the army, and are the substance of the despatches brought by the express.

Major Pierce, of the U. S. Artillery, arrived at Micanopy with the train from Garnes's Ferry on the evening of the 20th inst.—Fort Drane distant 10 miles, having been abandoned on the 6th, was understood to be occupied by the Indians. Captain Childs, of the 3d Artillery, commanding at Micanopy on the arrival of Major Pierce, had contemplated a movement on the enemy.

This was at once sanctioned by Major Pierce, who marched at 2 o'clock on the morning of the 21st ult., to find the enemy. His force was composed of Capt. Childs' company of the 3d Artillery—of a detachment of the 1st Artillery, and a field piece, manned by a detachment of Capt. Galt's Company of the 4th Artillery—in all 110 men.

The party arrived at Fort Drane at sunrise and found the Indians in the occupation of the place. They were immediately and gallantly attacked—Major Pierce having completely surprised them, and given the first fire. The celebrated chief Powell was present in person having been seen by those who knew him, and his voice recognized repeatedly. The enemy was soon routed and driven three quarters of a mile into a hammock leaving ten dead on the field. The action lasted one hour. There can be no doubt that the Indian loss must have been 30 or 40 as their numbers were estimated at from three to four hundred.—Their women and children were with them.

Major Pierce returned the same day to Micanopy bringing off his killed and wounded. His loss being one private killed and seven wounded—among the latter Lieut. Reid of the late Artillery—acting adjutant.

It is understood that Major Pierce contemplated another movement on the enemy in the course of a day or two.

The officers engaged in the affair were Capt. Childs of the 3d Artillery, Lieut. Irwin of the 1st, Lieut. Pickell of the 4th, Lieut. Spaulding of the 2d Dragoons, Lieut. Reid of the 1st, and Lieut. Herbert of the Artillery. The troops were all regulars.—*St. Augustine Herald.*

WHAT I DON'T LIKE.

I don't like to see *Children* frequenting Billiard Rooms at night.

I don't like to see married men in places that are not decent, even on single ones.

I don't like to hear of so many Card Parties given in this place; it speaks volumes against the morals of the City.

I don't like to hear the yells of certain *thing* in the night; it breaks my second nap.

I don't like to see young Ladies flocks cut so as to make sleeves longer; it looks *showy*.

I don't like young Ladies to bend forward so much with tight lacing, shortens their steps and respiration.

I don't like to see the young Ladies neglected by the young Men; where does the fault lie?

I don't like to see Negro Women selling fruit in the Streets; it shows what careful Officers of the Peace have.

And lastly, I don't like to see Laws made unless executed.—*Augusta Courier.*

Paupers and Prisoners.—The Almshouse office is continually thronged with applications for admission by foreign paupers, most of them recently landed on our shores, and even now in the summer season, when the Alms House is usually comparatively empty, there are 1880 paupers therein. In the Penitentiary there are 350 female and 257 male prisoners—557 in all—sentenced for longer or shorter periods; and in the Bridewell, there are on an average constantly 100 persons, committed for the making of paupers and prisoners, convicted and unconvicted, 2537 persons.—From the rapidity and increasing number of applicants for admission into the Alms House by foreign paupers, it is apprehended that the present accommodations will not long be sufficient in the winter to contain all who will struggle for admission, and the erection of more extensive buildings will be speedily necessary.

N. Y. Courier & Enquirer.

"In our country," exclaimed an Italian, "in our country, sir, we have the ever burning Mount Vesuvius."

"Have you, indeed," replied a son of America, "and in our country, we have the Falls of Niagara, which would put it out in five minutes."

The Pet of General Jackson.—"I do not care even the very flea of your ladyship's finger" is the expression of the favorite in the play. "It is glory enough," says Mr. Van Buren, "to serve under such a chief." As for *you*, so think *I*," is the sum and substance of Mr. Van Buren's letter to Mr. Williams, while following in the wake of the "chief." Mr. Van Buren flatters and fawns, and General Jackson electioneers in Tennessee, as a compensation for the degradation of the flatterer. Mr. Van Buren is the first of our public men that ever attempted to smuggle himself into a high office, under the cloak of another man's popularity.—*N. Y. Express.*

Joseph McDowell Carson, the candidate for Senator in Rutherford county, obtained 1,200 votes—the largest number perhaps, ever before received in North Carolina, by a Senatorial candidate. His competitor, (the regular Van Buren nominee) received 600 votes.

A Good One.—A boy was asked, "Does the leopard ever change his spots?" "Oh yes, when he is tired of one spot, he goes to another."

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1836.

Republican Whig Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,

HUGH L. WHITE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

JOHN TYLER.

ELECTOR FOR THE 7TH DISTRICT,

JOHN D. TOOMER.

It is really amusing to see the attempts of Mr. Van Buren to smuggle himself into the good graces of the People of these States, through the popularity of his leader, General Jackson. From the period when he uttered that miserable, sycophantic declaration, "that it was glory enough to have served under such a chief," his whole efforts, continuously exerted, have tended towards that grand consummation, an apparently complete identity of thought, and sentiment, and opinion between himself and "the greatest, and best."

Aware that he, himself, had no essential light of popularity, he sought, and still seeks to shine by the borrowed lustre and reflected ray of "the great Captain of the age." But strive as he may, the General's coat will not fit the Kinderhooker. The Ass looked not more uncouth in the Lion's skin, than will the Magician in the old Roman's garments, and if the Ides of August have passed by without persuading him, that in this latitude at least, so shallow a device will never succeed, the Ides of November will work certain conviction to his mind.

The popularity of General Jackson, forsooth, is to cover the multitude of Mr. Van Buren's sins. He has made his oblations in the deep well of Jacksonism, that great fountain of Democracy, in whose waters it is only necessary to bathe and straightway be, if your political sins "have been red as scarlet, they become white as snow."

Did he side with the Federalists during the late War,—oppose himself to the elevation of Madison, and support the pretensions of Rufus King? What of all this? *He is the President's nominee, his pet, his prochein amy.* ("I thank thee, Jew, for teaching me that word.") Was he in favor of that odious and most oppressive system of taxation, a tariff for protection, and did he seek to rivet that system upon the South? Still, *he is the President's nominee, his pet, his prochein amy.*

Is he in feeling and sympathy with the Abolitionists of the North, and is he suspected of lending a favorable, and willing ear to their false and sickly notions of Philanthropy?—so miscalled. Still, *he is the President's nominee, his pet, his prochein amy*, and the huge subjects of his mightiness, the Office-holders, and that far more numerous class, the Office-hopers, are summoned to his standard, to secure him power, and themselves plunder—a summons they dare not disobey.

The careers of General Jackson and Van Buren differ widely, their characters adversely marked. The first may be represented by unit, the latter by the cypher and the attempt to sustain any thing like identity of feeling and of sentiment between them is futile and vain. General Jackson was a bold and successful Captain, he had rendered his country no dubious service, and a grateful people rewarded him with their noblest gift. He has committed errors; many ascribe to him however honesty of purpose, and patriotic feeling, and in charity think those errors to have proceeded from an ungovernable temper, and the evil influence of bad men who have surrounded him. His term of service has almost expired—posterity will pronounce upon his character, when he shall have closed his mortal career. But though a generous people still entertain for him kindly feeling, despite his errors, their affections are not transferable at his bidding, and in this strange fantasy that has seized him in seeking to nominate his successor, they deem

"This dotage of their General's
O'erflows the measure."

A candid man need only peruse the answers of Mr. Van Buren to any and all of the letters addressed him, propounding queries for his replies, to satisfy himself of his great and o'erweening anxiety to identify his opinions with those of the President.—Rarely does he give a categorical answer to a plain question; seldom does he say "I think"—"My opinion is." Even the Loco-Focos, the adherents of Sir Thomas Chapel Hill Benton are dissatisfied, and complain of the ambiguity of his answers and feel that he is attempting to humbug themselves—the great Humbuggers. In his letter to Sherrod Williams, proofs are to be found of this disposition to identify himself with the President. In one place he says "I was inclined at the commencement of President Jackson's administration, to favor the idea," &c. and immediately after he adds, "*President Jackson entertaining similar views.*"

Again: "The disposition of the Public Lands proposed by the Bill to which President Jackson refused his assent, was, in my opinion, highly objectionable. *I therefore approved of its rejection by him.*"

Upon the subject of Internal Improvement he says, speaking of certain letters previously written by him, "Referring to them, you will find that from the first action of President Jackson upon this particular portion of his official duties, which happened when I was a member of his Cabinet, until the time when those letters were written, there has been *co-operation in action, and a general correspondence in opinion between him and myself upon the whole subject.*"

It is with pleasure that we can turn to the brief, manly, and forcible reply of Judge White to the letter addressed him some time ago. That response partakes of nothing evasive or sophistical; it is a plain answer to a plain question, that any one can understand.

Mr. Van Buren has no claim upon the people for support. He can point to no long list of services performed. Still, *He is the Nominee of the President, his pet, his prochein Amy!*

People of North Carolina, are you prepared to suffer dictation from any quarter? If so, then is your boasted right of suffrage, your dearly cherished freedom of thought and of opinion, an empty name, and the historian lives whose pen shall record the downfall of the Republic.

☞ Some of our Whig friends "are in ecstacies" to day.—Whether it be from the result of the late Elections, or their prognostic's signs of the November Elections, we know not—a friend at our elbow says the "Barbecue Festival" may be the cause of the enthusiasm. We would admonish them to remember the advice of our friends of the Journal—"Be as quiet as you can and bear your success with moderation."

The *Standard* dares us to the avowal of Judge White's opinions upon the subject of the Bank of the United States. We think that print for the opportunity afforded us of reiterating to the people of Cumberland, that Judge White is uncompromising in his opposition to the re-charter of that institution, or the charter of one of a similar nature.—His whole political course furnish the proofs corroborative of this statement. The Editor of the Standard must excuse us if we decline standing Prochein Amy for him. Prochein Amys are always liable for costs and damages adjudged against their principals. Now we have no intention of incurring any, the slightest liability for any loss or damage, suffered or to be suffered by that print, by reason or in consequence of the defeat of its party in November. "Coming events cast their shadows before."

Errata.—In "Clara's" communication in our last paper, in the first verse, 4th line, for "wisdom," read *friendship*. In the 2d verse and 2d line, *would* for "should." In the 5th verse, last line *as* for "at."

CHOLERA IN CHARLESTON.

OFFICE BOARD OF HEALTH, *Charleston, September 1*

The Special Committee of the Board have to report for the last twenty-four hours, three cases of Cholera; two under treatment—the other dead. Of the eleven cases reported yesterday four more deaths have occurred. The cases reported to day are all Blacks—of the eleven cases reported Wednesday, two were whites, and nine blacks. By order.

THOS. Y. SIMONS, M. D.

September 2.

The Special Committee of the Board have to report for the last twenty-four hours, seven cases of Cholera; six under treatment—the other dead, one white, the remainder blacks. Of the three cases reported yesterday as under treatment, all have died. By order. THOS. Y. SIMONS, M. D.

Indiana.—The Indianapolis Journal, published at the Seat of Government of the State, gives a complete list of the members elected to the two Houses of the Legislature, the aggregate of which is as follows:

	HARRISON.	VAN BUREN.
Senators,	29	18
Representatives,	55	44
	84	62

Kentucky.—The official returns of the late Election in Kentucky having been received and counted, exhibit the following aggregate vote for Governor:

James Clark, (Whig,)	38,557
M. Flournoy, (V B)	30,491
Clark's majority,	8,066

FROM THE NEW YORK COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

Spanish Intervention.—One of our correspondents—a gentleman who has peculiar facilities for obtaining correct information, and whose predictions as to what would happen we have invariably seen justified by the events—the same gentleman who gave us the true history of the Duke de Broglie's letter, long before its real nature was known from any other source—assures us, in a private letter, that in the course of a few months England and France will make a forcible intervention in behalf of the Queen of Spain.

T. Hartley Crawford, Esq. has been appointed by the President of the United States one of the two Commissioners constituted under a resolution passed at the last session of Congress to investigate the causes of the recent hostilities of the Creeks and the frauds alleged to have been committed in the transfer of their land reservations. Alfred Balch, Esq. of Tennessee, is associated with him as Commissioner, and John M. Wyse, Esq. of Maryland, appointed Secretary to the commission.

National Intelligencer.

Good.—A correspondent from Rockingham gravely proposes that Col. Philo White shall stand as a substitute for the representation from that county. He says the county funds are low, and as the Col. went to Baltimore for nothing, he may do this legislative job for half price—the rest to be paid into the county treasury. This offer reminds us of the attempted trade between two Yankees: one of them had picked up two old horse shoes on the road, which he offered to the other for an old whip-lash: after half a day's talk the trade was finally broken off, because the owner of the horse shoes would not throw in some bent up nails which the other affirmed to be appurtenances.

Salisbury Watchman.

No weapon cuts so deep as contempt, no punishment is so severe as neglect.

On account of the inclemency of the weather, the BARBECUE FESTIVAL will be held at DRAKE'S LONG ROOM, on Gillespie Street, below the State Bank.

FROM THE SALISBURY WATCHMAN.

THE WILMINGTON AND ROANOKE RAIL ROAD.

The last Fayetteville Observer contains an extract from a Report made by Walter Gwynn, Esq., on the route, cost, expense and probable income of the projected undertaking between Wilmington and Halifax: and if it were not that gentlemen of this profession are not apt to flatter with their calculations, we should be induced to doubt the correctness of the last mentioned estimate at least: He avers with confidence, that the scheme is not only practicable, but that the stock will pay the extraordinary PROFIT OF 25 PER CENT the first year. Rail Road stocks are becoming the most certain and rapid modes of acquiring large fortunes: Next to these are stocks in Manufactures: not an instance has yet failed to realise enormous gains; 17 per cent on Rail Road stocks is the smallest of which we have any account, and that has been getting better and better every year. Yet strange to tell, these enormous advantages are left in the hands of a few sagacious men. The great mass of the community, though these stocks are freely offered to them, and although they are doubly interested in the contingent advantages of increased value to their property, highest prices for produce, &c., nevertheless stand like the metaphysical ox, equably balanced by opposing opinions between the hay-stacks, until the golden moment passes. What grieves us the most is, to see these vast profits going to the Northern Cities to make the "rich-richer." It is a tribute levied by the prudent and enterprising off of the timid croakers of the South—and not only is it a present tax, but one of unlimited duration: a tax compared with which the tariff was insignificant.

The interest and character of our State requires that improvements shall go on even though it be done by the use of Northern capital, and even though the profit to the owners shall be so enormous: the increased prosperity of the country will make it light compared with our present burthens: but heavy on the State compared with what it might be by the manifestation of some spirit in our capitalists.—The Editor of this paper was in the office of the Gaston and Raleigh Rail Road Company not long since, when a very ordinary looking old man came in, much to our surprise, and told the Clerk to make out *a receipt for his instalment*, which being done, he pulled out an old greasy pocket book and paid the amount, we think about $40, and what pleased us most, he seemed to do it cheerfully and with confidence. We were afflicted at reflecting on the difference in the feeling that seemed to prevail in that quarter, and that of the corresponding class of our citizens. What, we asked ourself, would be the state of improvement in three years of the Scotch Irish and the Fork settlement of Rowan county, for instance, if every man in that region were to contribute of their spare means in like proportion with this old gentleman? He had little inducement beyond the profit expected from the work when completed; with our citizens it is different: our lands are far below their real value in price. In one month after closing a successful subscription, the rise in property would be more than equivalent to the amount subscribed, and no doubt long before the last instalment might be called for, every man's real estate would be doubled in value.

The view presented by this able and intelligent Engineer, we are firmly persuaded, is no vision of the fancy. He has too much reputation at stake to hazard an extravagant calculation. The extreme favorableness of the country for the undertaking, makes the profits appear so large in proportion to the expenditure: No Road that could be made from the Valley of the Yadkin could expect to realize so much, because the country is so much more difficult. But that there are projects that would ensure a snug, safe and respectable stock we are morally certain. This is our opinion, and we do not expect it to go for much; but there are men, whose judgments have been long regarded as *insurances to success* in all pecuniary enterprises; such men as Duncan Cameron and John Hu-ke, who are not only confident in these conclusions, but who will *back their judgments with their money.*

Appropriately named.—A letter received here from an original Jackson man in *North Carolina*, speaking of the late election there says—"the *Van* party have sustained a *San Jacinto* defeat."

The *San Jacinto* battle, was the one at which, Santa Anna was defeated by Houston.—*Springfield (Mass.) Journal.*

The following notice was lately stuck up in the market-house at Taunton:—"Lost. A hempty zack, we anuther zack in un, a Guse, a Wet-stun, ane a peke ov Taters. Eny body vindin the zame, and oll bring um to Varmer Dusson, at the Nags Hed, shall ha dree shillins gied to un, and a kup o' drink."

Actual majority.—The "Star" has increased Gov. Dudley's majority to 5,140, the returns from Wilkes and Gates having been incorrectly given in our table. It is sufficient for all practical purposes, to know that the Whig Governor is elected by a majority rising FIVE THOUSAND. It will be seen by the following extracts from our Amended Constitution, that the *precise* vote will not probably be ascertained until the Legislature meets, and that Gov. Dudley will not enter upon the duties of his Office until the first day of January next.

Raleigh Register.

"The returns of every election for Governor shall be sealed up and transmitted to the seat of Government, by the returning officers, directed to the Speaker of the Senate, who shall open and publish them in the presence of a majority of the members of both Houses of the General Assembly.

"The Governor elect shall enter on the duties of the office on the first day of January next after his election, having previously taken the oaths of office in the presence of the members of both branches of the General Assembly, or before the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, who in case the Governor elect should be prevented from attendance before the General Assembly, by sickness or unavoidable cause, is authorised to administer the same."

Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a meeting of the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry Company, held at the Court House, on Tuesday the 23d of August, A. D. 1836, the following preamble and resolutions were submitted and unanimously adopted, viz:

WHEREAS, by a late dispensation of Divine Providence, our companions and brothers in arms, Mr. M. M. Draughon and Mr. John Campbell, who were eminent in our affections and esteem, have been removed from among us to their eternal rest, by which the brightest prospects of increasing usefulness and merit have been suddenly prostrated, therefore be it

Resolved. That we feel unfeigned regret at the early death and loss of our esteemed fellow-soldiers, and that in testimony of our respect, we will wear crape (the usual badge of mourning) for thirty days

Resolved. That this meeting most deeply sympathise with the families and relatives of our deceased friends in their bereavement.

Resolved, That copies of this preamble and these resolutions, be transmitted to the families of the deceased, and that the same be published in the Fayetteville Observer and North Carolina Journal.

From the Minutes,

S. W. MURLEY, *O. S.*

FOR THE OBSERVER.

RAIL ROAD MEETING

At a meeting of the citizens of Chatham County, held in the town of Pittsborough, on the 9th August, 1836, John J. Alston, Esq. was called to the Chair, and Alex. H. Dismukes appointed Secretary. After an address from the Chair, explanatory of the objects of the meeting, the following resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted:

1. *Resolved,* That the extending the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, now in progress, through this State to the South Carolina line, is an object of vital importance to the interests of the citizens of North Carolina.

2 *Resolved,* That we consider the route from Raleigh by Haywood, to the South Carolina line, as affording superior advantages to that of any other, not only on account of its being the most direct as well as the best, but also because that location would be the nearest practicable one to the fertile middle and western counties, upon which depots can be established most convenient to the agricultural community, and intersected by other Rail Roads

3. *Resolved,* That John J. Alston, C. J. Williams, Dr Robt K Smith, Sam'l S Jackson, W Lindley, Peter Evans, John W Bynum, Joseph Ramsey, Thomas Farish, Abram Rencher, Dr. S McClenahan, Wilham Albright, Gen. R C. Cotton and Jonathan Haralson, Esqs. be appointed a Committee to attend the adjourned Rail Road meeting at Salisbury, on 10th October next, to devise some plan for the promotion of our mutual interests.

4. *Resolved,* That the Secretary transmit a copy of the proceedings of this meeting to the Editors of the Salisbury and Raleigh newspapers for insertion.

JNO. J. ALSTON, Chairman.

A. H. DISMUKES, Sec'y.

To *'Cato.'*—"Letters to the Editor must be post paid," therefore, if you "*want to see it in print*," you must 'plank up the dust,' for the *postage* of your communication: then you shall hear from us. We will say, however, that it is a very pretty piece—worthy the "*greatest of poets.*"

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, September 2, Steamer Wilmington, with goods for C. A. McMillan, James Miller, P. Taylor, Jas. Price, Curtis & Myrover, James Mahoney, Blake & Steel, C. J. Orrell, Thos. Sandford & Co., Yarbrough & Ray, George McNoill, Hart & Fuller, Wilkings & Belden, of this place, and J. Parker, of the Interior.

DIED,

In this town, on Monday evening last, MARGARET SOPHIA, daughter of Mr. Frederick Miller, aged 12 years and four months.

On Rockfish, at the residence of his father, on the 28th ult, Mr JOHN McLEAN, aged 21 years and 7 months; after a short but severe illness. The sorely afflictive dispensation of Providence, which has thus suddenly called from among us this promising and useful young man, has excited in his acquaintance, feelings of the most poignant regret and of the deepest melancholy, which the soothing hand of time only can allay.

[COMMUNICATED.

At Wentworth, in Rockingham county, on the 26th ult. Maj. ALFRED E. HANNER, senior Editor of the Greensborough Patriot.

In Rockingham, Richmond county, on the 2d of September, REBECCA FLETCHER, youngest daughter of Shadrach and Ann Sedberry. Aged 21 months and 21 days

In Greenville, Meriwether county, Ga, on the 16th inst ROBERT RAGLAND, in the 62d year of his age. He resided formerly in Chatham county, N. C. but for the last five years in Meriwether county, Ga.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having qualified at September Term of Cumberland County Court, as Executors of the last Will and Testament of Emily E. Belden, deceased, hereby request all those indebted to the Estate of the said deceased, to come forward and make payment, and those to whom the Estate may be indebted, are required to present their demands properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

ROBERT C. BELDEN, LOUIS S. BELDEN. } *Ex'rs.*

September 7. 5-tf.

Committed

TO the Jail of Cumberland County, on the 26th of July, NELSON, a negro man about 25 years old, five feet 10 inches high, dark complexion, and says he belongs to a Mr Newberry, of Alabama The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away

NEILL JOHNSON, Jailer.

September 7, 1836.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—SEPTEMBER 8.

Brandy, peach,	50 a 60	Molasses,	45 a 50
Ditto, apple,	40 a 42	Nails, cut,	7½ a 8
Bacon,	12½ a 13	Sugar, brown,	10½ a 12½
Beeswax,	22 a 23	Lump,	15
Coffee,	12½ a 14½	Loaf,	18a 20
Cotton,	14½ a 15½	Salt,	60 a 80
Corn,	65 a 70	Tobacco, leaf,	6 a 7
Candles, F. F.	15	Cotton Bagging,	20 a 30
Flaxseed,	1 25	Bale Rope,	10 a 12
Flour,	$8½ a 8¾	Wheat,	125 a 130
Feathers,	45	Whiskey,	37½ a 40
Iron,	5½ a 6	Wool,	16a 17½

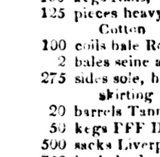
Notice is hereby given,

THAT application will be made to the President and Directors of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, for a renewal of Certificate No. 173, for 41 Shares of the Capital Stock of said Company, standing in the name of John W. Wright and John Huske, Executors of John Winslow, which said certificate has been lost.

W. WINSLOW.

September 8, 1836. 5-3w

WATCHES & JEWELRY.



THE SUBSCRIBER is receiving a large and handsome assortment of GOLD and SILVER PATENT LEVER, LEPINE and PLAIN WATCHES,

Of various qualities; fine and common

Jewelry

Of every description;

Silver Spoons, Butter and Fruit Knives, Gold and Silver Spectacles, Pencils, Thimbles, &c., Plated and Britannia Ware, Military Equipments, Fine Guns and Pistols, Fine Cutlery, Mathematical and Musical Instruments, Perfumery, &c.

Together with a great variety of new and fashionable Fancy and Household articles—all of which are offered at reduced prices

WARREN PRIOR.

September 6 1836. 5tf

N. B. Clock and Watch Repairing, and other Work in the line, thankfully received and strictly attended to.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of *Campbell & Prior*, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber, who alone is authorised to settle the same

All notes and accounts remaining unsettled after the first day of November, will be placed in the hands of an Officer for collection

WARREN PRIOR.

September 8, 1836. 5tf

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE NOW RECEIVING *THEIR FALL SUPPLY OF*

Goods.

Their Stock consists in part, as follows:

30 Hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
200 bags Rio COFFEE,
25 do Java ditto,
15 tons assorted Swedes Iron,
100 kegs Nails,
125 pieces heavy and light Cotton } BAGGING,
100 coils bale Rope,
2 bales seine and bagging Twine,
275 sides sole, harness and skirting } LEATHER,
20 barrels Tanner's Oil,
50 kegs FFF Dupont's Powder,
500 sacks Liverpool Salt,
750 bushels do do.
1500 do Alum do.
5 tons Nova Scotia Grind-Stones,
10 hhds. Molasses,

Also—

75 bbls. No. 3 MACKEREL.

All of which are offered for sale either for cash, country Produce, or on time to punctual customers.

YARBROUGH & RAY.

September 8, 1836. 5 4t.

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses.

RECEIVED per steamer Clarendon and Wilmington, and for sale by the Subscribers corner of Hay and Maxwell streets,

200 Bags Rio COFFEE,
30 bbls. do. do.
70 hhds. Molasses,
30 do. Sugar,
30 bbls Loaf, do.
75 kegs Nails,
20 bbls Copperas.

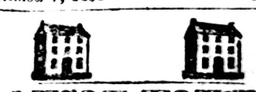
Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Indigo, Cassia, Brimstone, Starch, Rope, Bagging, Malaga Wine, Glass 8 × 10 and 10 × 12, Hollow Ware, Weeding Hoes, Iron, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

20 Bozes TOBACCO,
30 bbls Apple Brandy,
20 do. Whiskey

WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

September 7, 1836 5 tf.



ANSON HOUSE.

JAMES D. CASH

RESPECTFULLY takes this method to inform the public, that he has purchased of Col Thomas Waddill the above Establishment, which he has placed under the entire management and control of Mr. *Wellington D Murphy*, who will at all times be happy to see the old customers of the Establishment, and the public generally

Wadesborough, Sept. 1, 1836 5-6w

☞ The Editors of the Carolina Watchman and Cheraw Gazette will give the above six insertions, and forward their bills to W. D. Murphy for payment.

Notice,

THAT the Subscriber received Letters of Administration on the personal Estate of Matthew Miles Draughon, dec'd, at September term, 1836, of Cumberland County Court; all persons having claims against the Estate of the said deceased, are hereby requested to present them to the Subscriber within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery—and all persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to pay the Subscriber.

WM C DRAUGHON, Adm'r.

September 5, 1836 5tf.

Blank Warrants for sale here.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving per schooners Repeater and Vindicator, the following, which are offered cheap:—

52 Hhds best Porto Rico SUGAR,
50 bags Rio Coffee,
Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Copperas,
Imperial and Young Hyson Tea,
104 cases fashionable Hats,
461 fashionable Bonnets,
68 pieces Cloths, various colours,
15 pieces fashionable plain Ribbed and Plaid Cassimere,
100 pieces Merino Circassians,
24 pieces Merino Cloths,
546 pieces fancy Prints,
123 pieces Dundee Sheeting,
White, red, and green Flannel,
Men's and women's Shoes,
Bed Ticks, Shirtings, &c. &c.—
Men's and women's Saddles,

Also, many other articles too tedious to enumerate.

JOHN McARN.

July 6th, 1836. 96 *tf*.

NEW, CHEAP AND DESIRABLE

DRY GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received a large and general assortment, among which are—
Extra superfine blue, black, green, olive, claret and Oxford mixed CLOTHS,
Cassimeres, blue, black, drab and Oxford mixed,
Superfine Sattinetts, blue, black and drab,
Crape Camlet, French Drills, plain and twilled, some of very superior quality,
120 pieces French printed Muslins, some of the newest Paris fashions,
Gingham and Calico, well assorted,
Swiss Muslins, figured and plain,
Cross barred and striped Muslin,
Jaconet and mull mull Muslin,
149 dozen Ladies' dress Hd'kffs and Shawls, some of the newest style and beautiful Goods,
4-4 and 5-4 Bobinet Lace, figured and plain,
Thread and Bobinet Lace, well assorted,
Silk and Cotton Stockings,
2000 lbs Spun Cotton, of the Petersburg Factory,
10 bales Cotton Osnaburgs,
3-4 and 4-4 bleached and unbleached Domestics,
With many other articles too tedious to mention, all of which are offered at the lowest market price.

JEREMIAH KYLE.

April 5, 1836. 83tf.

The Subscriber

IS just receiving at his Grocery Store, on Hay street, a fresh supply of

CONFECTIONARIES,

Lemon Sirup, fresh Lime Juice, French Brandy, Holland Gin, warranted genuine, Madeira, Sherry and Malaga Wines, Old Jamaica Rum.

And every article in the Grocery line, which will be sold at reduced prices.

T. J. JORDAN.

"WE Feed the Hungry."

JUST RECEIVED BY STEAMER CLARENDON,

150 Bbls. Prime Beef,
75 do. Mess do.

All New York City Inspection. For sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & Co.

March 21. 81-*tf*

NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

January 12, 1835. 19tf.

Lime.

JUST RECEIVED per Steamer Clarendon,
200 casks Thomastown LIME, and for sale by

P. I. TILLINGHAST.

June 29, 1836. 95tf

NEW BOOKS.

LANGUAGE OF FLOWERS, new edition; Spain Revisited, Constantinople and Athens, by W. Colton; Ups and Downs, by a distressed gentleman; Actress of Padua; Hebrew Wife; Walsh's Didactics; Indian Character; Nimrod's Hunting Tour; Whale Fishery; Shipwrecks and Disasters; Temperance Tales; Dr. Hawks' History of the Church, Nevin's Practical Thoughts; Missionary Remains; Ministry we need; Eddy's Addresses to the Young; Military Tactics; Ewell's Medical Companion; Magendie's Formulary; New Piano Music, Boxes Paints; Paper; Slates, &c.

Just received by

E. J. HALE.

June 15, 1836.

LAW NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having associated themselves together in the practice of the Law, tender their services to the public. They will attend the Circuit Courts of Gibson, Lauderdale, Fayette, Tipton and Haywood Counties, and do a Collection business throughout the Western District of Tennessee.

WILLIAM B. GROVE.
JOHN B ASHE.

Brownsville, Haywood County, Tenn 1000-*tf*

State of North Carolina.

ANSON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1836.

Absalom Myers, Ex'r. } Original Attachment.
vs
William Dismukes.

Norflet D. Boggan summoned as Garnishee.

IN the above suit, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, William Dismukes, is an inhabitant of another State: it is *Ordered*, That publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for three months, that unless the said William Dismukes come forward, replevy, plead to issue, or demur, judgment final will be entered against him, at the next Term of this Court, and the amount of the plaintiff's demand will be condemned in the hands of the Garnishee.

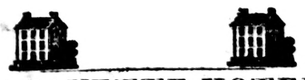
WITNESS, Joseph White, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday in March, A. D. 1836. [93] J. WHITE, *C. S. C.*

$100 Reward.

I AM authorized by Alexander Townsend, of Carroll County, Miss., to say that the above reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery of his Negro man ALBERT, in any jail in North Carolina, so that he may get him again.—Albert was formerly the property of John Willis, of Bladen County, where he may be now lurking. He has a father at Duncan McAlpin's, in Robeson; an uncle by the name of Harry Barnes, in the lower part of the same County; an uncle belonging to Judge Toomer, by the name of Solomon, in Wilmington, and relatives about Simon Willis's Mill, in Robeson.—There is no doubt but he visits all these places. He is about six feet high, dark complected, 22 to 25 years of age. It is more than likely he is lurking about Judge Toomer's Rice farm.

JNO W. POWELL.

Leesville, Robeson, July 19, 1836. 98-3m



LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

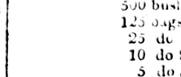
Fayetteville, North Carolina.

THE Subscriber having purchased from Col. Joshua W. Cochran, the unexpired term of his lease of the Lafayette Hotel, gives notice that he is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families. The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels grateful to the public for the patronage which the Hotel has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same.

Cold and Warm Baths

Attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

THOMAS COCHRAN.

October 1, 1835. 57tf.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE.

A HEAVY STOCK
OF
NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER

BEGS leave to inform his customers and friends generally, that he is now receiving from New York, his FALL SUPPLY OF GOODS, which he offers for sale at wholesale or retail, for CASH or Country Produce.

2000 BUSHELS LIVERPOOL SALT
500 sacks do do,
500 bushels Alum do,
125 bags Rio Coffee, (real tick,)
25 do Porto Rico do, (green,)
10 do St. Domingo do,
5 do Java do, (old white,)
20 hhds Porto Rico Sugar,
5 do St. Croix do,
10 barrels Tanner's Oil,
15 qr. casks Wine, assr'd quality,
1000 lbs Loaf and Lump Sugar,
8 chests Imperial, Gunpowder & Hyson Teas,
15 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
German, Crawley and Cast Steel, American & English blistered do,
100 kegs Nails and Brads, assr'd,
25 do Dupont's FFF Powder,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Bale Rope,
3000 lbs. Spanish Sole Leather,
50 sides Upper do. Calf and Kip Skins,
1 Tierce CLOVER SEED,
500 lbs. Cotton Yarn, No. 5 to 12.

Together with a general assortment of fresh

DRY GOODS,

FUR AND WOOL HATS,

Gentlemen's coarse and fine Shoes and walking Pumps,
Ladies' Leather, Seal and Morocco Boots, Shoes and Slippers,
Do Prunel Boots, Shoes and walking Slippers, (some very fine,)
Do. Fancy Baskets, Umbrellas and Parasols.

Hardware, Cutlery, Castings,

&c., Blacksmiths' Bellows, Vises, Anvils, Hammers and Screw Plates, all polished bright.

200 pr. Trace Chains, assorted,
50 do Halter do, do,
100 sets Wagon Boxes, do,
500 ps. Castings, do,
25 doz. Weeding Hoes, do,
50 do sets Knives and Forks,
100 do Pocket Knives,
10 do Collins' Axes,
10 do Shovels and Spades,
Cutting Knives, Drawing do., Scythe Blades, 48 and 50 inches, Hand Saws, Iron Squares and Coffee Mills, Plate, Knob, Chest and Trunk Locks, Wood Screws, Tacks and Curry Combs, Sheet, Band, Hoop, Round and Rod Iron.

Drugs and Medicines.

Glauber and Epsom Salts, Alum, Cream Tartar, Camphor, Aloes, Liquorice Ball, Sarsaparilla, Lemon Sirup, Castor and Sweet Oil, Calomel, Jalap, Bateman's Drops, Assifœdita, Nutmegs, Cinnamon Bark, Rose Lip Salve, Opodeldoc, Godfrey's Cordial, Essence Peppermint, Rhubarb, Laudanum, Paregoric, Cologne, Antique Oil, Milk Roses, Fancy and Scented Soap, &c.

PAINTS and DYE STUFFS,

Red Lead, White and Black do. in oil, Spanish Brown, Do. Whiting, Chalk, Best Spanish Indigo, Dutch Madder, Yellow Ochre, Brimstone, roll, Verdigris in oil, Annato, Copal Varnish, Copperas, (very green,) Logwood, Campeachy, &c &c.

C. J. ORRELL.

N. B.—Personal and strict attention will be given to the receiving and forwarding Goods; receiving Cotton and other produce for storage, sale or shipment as the owner may direct.

C. J. O

Brick Row, Hay Mount.

Fayetteville, Sept. 11, 1835 54*tf*

State of North Carolina.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1836.

Henry C. Toler, } ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT.
vs.
G. J. Streety. } No Goods or Chattels to be found, summoned A. Matthews and A. W. Carpenter as Garnishees.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, G. J. Streety, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made in the *Fayetteville Observer* for three months, that unless the said G. J. Streety be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for our said County, at the Court House, in the Town of Fayetteville, on the first Monday of September next, and then and there plead, answer or demur to said Attachment, judgment final will be awarded.

Witness, Archibald M. Lean, Jr., Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday of June, A. D. 1836, and 60th year of American Independence. [93]

ARCH'D McLEAN, Jr., *Clerk.*

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of SMITH & JOHNSON, are hereby notified that the subscriber alone is authorized to settle the same, and it is essential that the accounts should be settled without delay.

DANIEL SMITH.

Fayetteville, January 27. 73tf

PRIVATE SALE.

By Thomas Sandford & Co.

Just received by late arrivals,

40 Hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
25 do Molasses, (new crop,)
75 bags Rio Coffee,
50 do St Domingo do,
30 do Laguira do,
25 do Porto Rico do,
50 boxes 8 × 10 Glass,
100 do Bunch Raisins,
30 sacks Blown Salt,
20 casks Cheese.

January 6, 1836.

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs. which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59tf.

Iron and Molasses.

In Store and for Sale by the Subscribers.

20 Tons Swedes Iron, (assorted.)
10 do English.
40 hhds prime retailing Molasses.

THOS SANDFORD & CO

DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

THE PATENT MEDACINÆ STOMACHICÆ THEPATICÆ, formed by chymical analysis and synthesis of several *proximate* vegetable principles, are universally acknowledged to have totally eclipsed the pretensions of every other remedy & superceded the necessity of every other mode of treatment, wherever the above diseases are found to exist as well as in enlargement of the *Spleen* and in *Jaundice*.

Among the symptoms of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints, are flatulency, sourness or burning in the stomach, melancholy, irritability, disagreeable taste in the mouth; great irregularity of appetite, which is sometimes voracious, and at other times greatly deficient; thirst, fetid breath, nausea, weakness of the stomach, acid eructations, palpitation, drowsiness, irregularity of the bowels, pressure on the stomach after meals, pain in the head, dizziness or vertigo; confusion of mind, attended with loss of memory, a gnawing in the stomach when empty, chilliness, affection of sight and hearing, pain and weakness in the back, languor, disturbed sleep, cold feet and hands, tremor, uneasiness in the throat, cough, pain in the side or breast, &c.

These Medicines have been found so effectual in removing the Complaints for which they are recommended, that Physicians frequently have recourse to them for their patients, after having exhausted all their skill to little or no purpose.

Dr. Peters' Vegetable ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

These Pills need but a trial to recommend them. They are purely vegetable and well calculated for the removal of all Bilious Complaints.

They act specifically upon the Liver, when in a torpid condition, carrying off a large quantity of bile, through the influence of the excernent function, which if suffered to remain in the system, would produce either Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, or some other grievous bodily affliction. In all cases of torpor of the bowels, they act like a charm. In recent cases of Dyspepsia, they are a certain cure. Many persons who were subject to violent attacks of sick head ache, have been much benefitted, and several, perfectly cured in a few weeks by their use. They are highly recommended as a preventative and cure of Bilious complaints. Persons who are subject to that distressing complaint, Sea sickness, by taking a portion or two of them a few days previous to embarking on board the vessel, will be almost certain to escape it. Females can use them at all periods, without incurring any risk. Persons going to sea, or to a southern climate, should by all means take some of these Pills with them. Their virtues will remain unimpaired for years in any climate. No family should be without these Pills; a portion of them, taken occasionally, would be the means of preventing much suffering from sickness. It is from neglect of keeping up a regular peristaltic action of the stomach and bowels, thus suffering to be absorbed and mingled with the blood, unassimilated fluids, that most diseases are produced. Dr. P. feels confident that no person who gives these Pills a fair trial, will ever after feel willing to be without them. The testimony of thousands speaking in the highest terms of their efficacy, might be added, but the very high reputation Dr P. has acquired as the inventor of the "*Patent Vegetable Medicinæ Stomachinæ et Hepaticæ*," for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints, is thought a sufficient guarantee to those wishing to make a trial of their virtues. They contain not a particle of Mercury, or any ingredient that does not act in harmony with health and oppose disease.

Dr. P. wishes it distinctly understood, that these Pills possess beneficial qualities independent of their purgative effects: they are both tonic and deobstruent, acting upon the secreting and exhalent functions; thus strengthening the patient, while they remove obstructions. Medicines which possess no other, except cathartic qualities, debilitate the patient, and their repeated use lays the foundation of a long catalogue of *Chronic* diseases.

Dr. P. having been educated under the most eminent American and European Medical professors and practiced his profession many years in the South, where diseases of the most obstinate character prevail, considers himself well qualified to judge of the nature of diseases incident to warm climates.

Prepared by JOSEPH PRIESTLY PETERS, M. D. P. B. C. P. M. at his institution for the cure of obstinate Diseases, by means of vegetable remedies, No. 129, Liberty street, New York, inventor and sole proprietor. Each box contains forty Pills. Price 50 Cents.

☞ These invaluable Medicines are for sale in Fayetteville, at the Drug and Apothecary Store of J. J. LING, and at the Book Store, and may be had in almost every town in the State.

January 1, 1836 71-1y.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has received in part, his Fall supply of GOODS. His stock consists of the following articles:

200 bags Rio, Porto Rico, St. Domingo, and Java } COFFEE,
15 hhds. St. Croix and Porto Rico SUGAR,
800 sacks Liverpool SALT,
500 bushels Alum ditto,
20 tons Swedes and English Iron,
50 kegs Nails,
2500 lbs. sole Leather,
1000 do harness ditto,
500 do skirting do,
3 tons Castings,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging,
30 coils Bale Rope,
50 boxes Window Glass,
200 lbs. best Spanish Indigo,
500 lbs. Madder, (ombro,)
1500 lbs Loaf Sugar,
100 barrels No. 3 Mackerel,
15 cases Shoes and Hats,

A small assortment Cutlery,

Trace Chains, Anvils, Vices, Hammers, Smith's Bellows, Wagon Boxes, Blankets, Canvass, No. 1, 2 and 3, Twilled Stockings, Alum, Salt Petre, &c. &c. The whole will be sold low.

JONES FULLER.

October 19, 1835. 59tf

LEMAY'S No. Carolina ALMANAC, for 1836, for sale.

Fever and Ague.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHILE I feel it my duty, I feel it also a pleasure, to acquaint those who are suffering under the Fever and Ague, of the striking cure effected on me by the use of Rowand's Tonic Mixture. I was first attacked with this complaint in August last, and though I tried nearly all the remedies that were recommended by my friends and neighbours, still the fits would return every third day. I then applied to an eminent Physician, whose skill was baffled; which rendered me hopeless in attempting any further efforts, as I was then reduced to a skeleton, and all had failed. Being informed by one of my neighbors of the wonderful effect Rowand's Tonic Mixture had on him, who was labouring under the same disease, I was induced to make another effort, and procured a bottle of said Mixture as soon as possible, and commenced taking according to the prescriptions. Though my case was obstinate, I found my agues checked before I had taken half the bottle, and myself fast recovering; and by taking the bottle, I was perfectly restored. Therefore, being fully convinced of its efficiency, I earnestly recommend it to all those suffering with that loathsome disease.

The Medicine can be obtained at all the principal towns in the United States, from the Agents for the inventor.

JAMES SMITH.

Whiteville, (N C.) March 22, 1836

The above Medicine is for sale, price $1, by

E. J HALE.

Fayetteville, April 4 83

GREAT NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN

DAILY MAIL ROUTE.

Office of the Petersburg Rail Road Company. February 28, 1836.

THE Petersburg Rail Road Company inform the public, that their Road, extending from Petersburg, Va., to Blakely, North Carolina, on the Roanoke, a distance of 60 miles, and constituting a part of the GREAT DAILY MAIL ROUTE North and South, is now amply provided with superior Locomotives and Cars, to accommodate all the travel that may offer. The Cars leave each end of the Road daily, on the arrival of the respective Mails. Travellers with their own equipages, can have their horses and carriages transported on this Road, with perfect safety and convenience, and thus, perform in 5 or 6 hours—while resting their horses, a journey which would otherwise require two days to accomplish.

The Blakely Hotel at the Southern termination of the Rail Road, has been rebuilt of brick on an enlarged scale, and no pains will be spared to render its accommodations such as will give satisfaction to passengers and travellers generally.

Besides the daily line of Mail Coaches from Blakely for the South, via Raleigh, Fayetteville, &c., there is A LINE VIA TARBOROUGH three times a week, connected with the Mail Line at Fayetteville, and also a line from the Rail Road at BELFIELD TO CLARKSVILLE, MILTON and DANVILLE.

Another tri-weekly Line from Blakely, passes through WARRENTON, OXFORD, &c., and connects with a line to SALISBURY, N. C.

In the course of the present season, a branch will be opened from the Petersburg Rail Road at Belfield, to Wilkins' Ferry at GASTON, ON THE ROANOKE, from whence a Rail Road to cross the river by a bridge, is now about to be constructed to Raleigh.

The Rail Road from Baltimore to Washington is now in operation, thence to Potomac landing, the line is continued by Steamboats; thence via Fredericksburg to Richmond, a considerable portion of the Rail Road is finished—and the remainder is in a rapid course to completion. The line continues from Richmond to Petersburg, by a turnpike road—and thence by the Petersburg Rail Road to Blakely, as before mentioned, is the *main* and *only* DAILY MAIL ROUTE BETWEEN BOSTON AND NEW ORLEANS. [81 4m.)

Tailoring.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks for the very liberal custom he has received in his line. He continues in the establishment formerly occupied by Smith & Johnson, (McArn's new building,) where he will carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its various branches, and hopes by assiduity and attention, to merit a continuance of the custom of his friends and the public.

DANIEL SMITH, (Tailor.)

Fayetteville, March 1. 78 tf.

Cotton Gins.

I HAVE established my Gin Factory at Fayetteville, N. C. under the superintendence of Mr. J. M. Jarrott, lately from Columbia, S. C. who has been in the employ of the most approved workmen of that State. I shall feel thankful for encouragement, and will sell at reduced prices, credit of six months, or 10 per cent. per annum discount for cash. Gins warranted to perform well. Any information wanting, can be had of the Merchants of Fayetteville, as I am well known to most of them. Those who may wish to purchase would do well to order in time, as it sometimes happens that the demand cannot be supplied. Communications to me at Leesville, Robeson County, N. C. or J. M. Jarrott, Fayetteville, will meet with prompt attention.

J. W. POWELL.

April 7 1836. 83 6m

BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC

PILLS,

Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having been appointed *Wholesale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834. E. J. HALE.

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS & HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT,

Foot of Hay Mount,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

NEW AND DESIRABLE SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving their SPRING SUPPLIES, which comprise a larger and more general assortment than ever before offered in this market, and which will in part consist of the following articles, viz:

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

Fancy and Staple British, French, India and Domestic GOODS,

Hardware and Cutlery,
Saddlery Hardware, (general assortment,)
Men's and Boys' black and drab Silk, Fur and Wool Hats,
Fine and coarse Palm Leaf Hats,
Men's and Boys' Shoes and Brogans,
Women's and Misses' Morocco, Leather and Prunella Shoes,
Ladies' and Misses' Leghorn and Tuscan Bonnets,
Saddles and Bridles of all descriptions,
Cotton and Wool Cards,
French Baskets,
Cut back and Gig Saddle Trees,
Worsted, Cotton, Bridle and Rein Webbings,
Straining Webb,
Hatters' Trimmings,
Dutch Bolting Cloths, Nos. 3 to 12,
Morocco and Hog Skins,
King's Cast Steel Axes, &c. &c.

Together with a great variety of other articles, which makes their assortment as general as is required for the Country Trade, and much more general than can be found in any one House in the place. Their present Stock has been laid in on the most advantageous terms, and is offered at WHOLESALE exclusively, and to which they would invite the attention of Country Merchants and the public generally.

HALL & JOHNSON.

April 28, 1836. 85 tf

New Books.

THE Subscriber has received a large assortment of New and Standard Books; being far too numerous to particularise. Among them are the following:

Law—Chitty's Practice; Tomlin's Law Dictionary, both new works; Wheaton's Selwyn; Starkie on Evidence; Thomas's Coke; Chitty's Blackstone; Chitty's Criminal Law; Chitty on Bills; Saunders' Reports; Norris's Peake; Hughes's Equity Draftsman; Maddock's Chancery; Johnston's Digest; Hawks' Digest; Comyn on Contracts; Clerk's Assistant; Form Book; Lawyer's Common Place Book.

Medicine.—Dunglisson's Dictionary; Coxe's and U. S. Dispensatory; Eberle's Works; Dewees on Children; Gooch's Midwifery; Mackintosh's Practice; Cooper's Surgery; Broussais' Pathology; Pharmacopia; Formulary; Horner's Anatomy; Hall on Blood; Bell on Teeth; Abercrombie on the Brain; Do. on Stomach, &c. &c.

Miscellaneous.—Penny Magazine; Marryatt's Complete Works; Marryatt's Pirate, &c. (cheap;) Bulwer's Rienzi, (do.;) Paris, by Mrs. Trollope; Paulding's Life of Washington; Holland's Life of Van Buren; Joseph Andrews; Humphrey Clincker; Roderick Random; Parley's Magazine; McKenzie's 5000 Receipts; Mason's Farrier, &c. &c

Religious.—Scott's, Henry's and Clark's Commentaries; a great variety of large and small Bibles; Chalmer's Works; Buck's Theological Dictionary; Brown's, Watson's and Malcom's do; Cruden's Concordance; Confession of Faith; Burdar's Village Sermons; Religious Souvenir; &c.

Together with a large stock of School Books, Stationary, &c. E. J HALE.

May 26, 1836.

Sugar, Coffee, &c.

10 Hhds. Porto Rico Sugar.
5 Bbls. Loaf do.
25 Bags green Rio Coffee.
25 do. do Laguyra do in bags of 100 lbs.
10 Hhds. prime Molasses.

Just received and for sale by

April 13. JOHN MUNN.

LAND AGENCY.

WILLIAM CONNER,

GENERAL LAND AGENT & SURVEYOR,

OF BROWNSVILLE, HAYWOOD COUNTY, TENN.,

WILL attend to the Selling, Surveying, Listing, &c. of all Lands entrusted to his care, in the counties of Haywood, Tipton, Dyer and Gibson.

Reference to John C. McLemore or James B. Ferguson, of Nashville; William H. Henderson, William H. Loving, Doctor Jones, James Smith, Charles Gugger, David Hay or Egbert Shepherd, Brownsville; George W. Hockley, of Covington, or William Stodart, of Jackson.

August 15, 1835. 53-1y

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having established himself in Wilmington for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him will be forwarded with the utmost dispatch and all necessary particularity observed.—Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Lumber, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Goods. He flatters himself that a knowledge of business, combined with unremitting attention, will secure him a share of public patronage.

WM. O. JEFFREYS.

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Nott & Starr, C. T. Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Yarbrough & Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn. *Fayetteville, N. C.* 96-tf.

Just Received.

20 M prime Havanna Cigars.

HALL & JOHNSON.

June 28, 1836. 95-tf

For Sale.

A first rate new SULKEY and HARNESS; also a first rate harness HORSE. The Sulkey has a patent turned axle and Elliptic Springs;—has made one trip to the interior in which it was used about four weeks. Apply to

C. J ORRELL.

Brick Row, Foot of Haymount

June 29, 1836. 95-tf

Eye Water.

DR. ADAMS'S Eye Water, for the cure of sore, weak, or inflamed Eyes, which has been in use in this country for 10 years, and in England for 20 years past, is for sale by the Subscriber. It is highly recommended. Price 25 cts

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, July 19.

Blank Warrants for sale here.

Earthenware, China & Glass.

REMOVAL.

THOMAS J. BARROW & CO.

HAVE removed to No. 35, Nassau Street, New York (next door to Messrs. Doremus, Sydam & Nixon) where they offer on sale, in the original package, or repacked to suit the country trade, a large and general assortment of

China, Glass and Earthenware,

Comprising many new and beautiful patterns, selected with great care by one of the partners now in England. The attention of purchasers is respectfully solicited.

THOMAS J. BARROW & CO.

No. 35, Nassau St., New York.

New York, July 11, 1836. 98 1w

GROCERIES, &c.

THE Subscribers would invite the attention of Country Merchants and the public generally to their present Stock of GROCERIES, which will be found to comprise as general an assortment as can be obtained in this Market, and to consist in part of the following articles, viz:

220 Hhds. Sugars and Molasses,
250 bags Rio Coffee,
25 do St. Domingo do,
25 tons Swedes and English Iron,
Sheet, Band and Hoop Iron,
Cast, German, Crawley, Shear, English and American Blister Steel,
100 kegs Nails,
75 dozen Patent Corn, Grass and German Scythe Blades,
25 do Frying Pans,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
100 bags Shot,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder,
12 boxes Lemon Sirup,
10 baskets Sweet Oil,
10 Hhds. Crockery,
100 dozen Weeding Hoes, assorted sizes,
12 do Spades and Shovels,
30 boxes Tin Plate,
25 kegs White Lead in oil,
5 do Red do,
50 dozen Spirits Turpentine,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
50 boxes 8 × 10 and 10 × 12 Glass,
Imperial and Gunpowder Teas,
Train and Lamp Oils,
Trace Chains, Anvils, Vises, Sole Leather, Mill and × cut Saws, Wagon and Cart Boxes, &c &c.

Together with a large and general assortment of *Patent Medicines, Paints, Dye Stuffs*, &c. &c., all of which will be sold at the lowest Market prices.

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, April 28, 1836. 86tf

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Drug and Medicine STORE,

Dr. Thos. J. Jordan

IS now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and extensive assortment of the above articles, which, in addition to his former Stock, makes his assortment entirely complete—Also, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, HATTERS' MATERIALS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS of every kind, and PATENT MEDICINES of every variety; all of which he warrants to be genuine, and will sell as low as can be procured in this State.

—*ALSO*—

BERNARD'S REMEDY FOR ASIATIC CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, DIARRHŒA, and various intestinal disorders.

April 20, 1836. 85tf

I am now receiving,

BY Steamer Henrietta, my Spring and Summer supplies of GOODS, consisting in part of the following:—

100 bags superior Rio Coffee, (high scented,)
20 hhds. do New Crop Molasses,
10 do do Sugar,
1000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
500 lbs. Cotton Yarn, assorted,
500 lbs Bar Lead,
50 pair bright Trace Chains,
Loaf Sugar, Tea, Rice, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold *low* for *Cash* or on time to *punctual* customers, who are invited to call or send their orders.

C. J. ORRELL.

Brick Row, foot of Hay Mount.

April 26, 1836 86tf

JOHN MUNN

HAS just received his FALL AND WINTER GOODS, viz:—

10 Hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
100 bags Porto Rico, Laguira & Rio Coffee,
100 kegs Nails, assorted, from 4d to 40d,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron, assʼtd.
30 pieces heavy 42 inch Bagging,
30 coils Bale Rope,
100 sides Sole Leather,
100 pair Trace Chains,
1 ceroon Spanish Indigo,

Anvils, Vises, Blacksmith's Bellows, Screw Plates, Files, Cotton Cards, Frying Pans, Shovels, Spades, Wrought Nails,

DRY GOODS.

HATS, SHOES, SKIRTING LEATHER, WHITE LEAD, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

Liverpool and Alum SALT,—all of which will be sold low for Cash or Produce.

Fayetteville, Oct. 26, 1835. 60tf

The Subscribers

ARE now receiving direct from New York, at the Store lately occupied by Wm C. Cook, second door from the North West corner of Market Square, Green Street, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hard-Ware, Crockery, Cutlery, Boots, Shoes, Hats, &c.

Which they offer low for cash or country produce.

LEETE & COOK.

Fayetteville, October 20, 1835. 59 *tf*

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, a few days ago a Negro boy named PETER, about 25 years of age. He formerly belonged to Mrs. Stewart, of Robeson County, who sold him to Col. Daniel McQueen of whom I purchased him. He is well known about this town and in Robeson; about six feet high, of black complexion, and had small whiskers when he deserted. Any person apprehending said slave and lodging him in any jail, so that I get him, shall receive the above reward. Address me at Columbia, S. C.

CHRISTIAN LIGHTNER.

Fayetteville, May 22, 1834. 86-tf.

Molasses.

47 Hhds New Crop Cuba MOLASSES. For Sale by WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

March 23, 1836.